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INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH NEW DELHI

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INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
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I. A. PROFILE OF PERFORMANCE

The period covered by this number—a period of nine months from January to September, 1979—witnessed not only an accelerated pace in the normal activities of the Council but also an undertaking of some new measures towards fulfilment of its functions in certain areas of immediate and immense relevance. During the period the Research Projects Committee met twice and sanctioned grants to 172 scholars/institutions. At the end of the period under report nearly 750 scholars from all over India were associated with various promotional activities of the Council and working on diverse aspects of history and compiling source volumes on ancient, medieval and modern periods of Indian history. Except those scholars who have been awarded fellowships by the Council, most others are on fulltime teaching or research assignments in their professions and could devote only part of their time to the assignments undertaken by them with the aid of the Council. This partly explains the need for re-scheduling of work in some cases but by and large all the projects of the Council have been registering progress as per schedule. As may be seen from the factual details given in the following pages, the upward trend in nearing the targets set in various activities was consistant during the period.

One of the functions of the Council as defined in its Memorandum of Association is to initiate measures, in cooperation with State Archieves and Regional Record Survey Committees, for the location, survey, listing and preservation of historical material. So far as survey and listing of material is concerned the Council had earlier sanctioned a few schemes oriented in that direction. These include:

1. *Publication of a descriptive catalogue of Mughal documents of the reign of Aurangzeb* by Professor Sarojini Regani
2. *Survey, editing and microfilming of historical records of erstwhile thikanas of Ajmer-Merwara* by Dr V. S. Bhargava.

3. *Publication of select documents on social and economic history of the 17th and 18th century* by Professor Satish Chandra.
4. *Preparation of a descriptive catalogue of archival material in the collection of the Asiatic Society* by Professor S. K. Saraswati.
5. *Calendaring and publication of farmans, nishans, and mansurs of the Mughals addressed to the rulers of Jaipur* by Dr Ahsan Raza Khan.
6. *Preparation of a catalogue of manuscripts in the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Tonk* by Mr Shaukat Ali Khan.
7. *Compilation of a guide to archival sourves of modern Indian history;* 1950-47 by Mr V.C. Joshi.
8. *Comprehensive catalogue of historical works on Rajasthan* by Dr Narayan Singh Bhati.
9. *Translation of French documents relating to the history of the Marathas* by Dr V. G. Hatalkar.

These research ventures undertaken by the Council upto December 1978 relate mostly to survey and listing of documents. A work which is equally important is that of transcribing archival material which are in a brittle and decaying condition. It has been reported that in the Bombay Archives there are about 100 records containing more than 20000 pages of material of the period upto 1750 A D. In view of the precarious condition of the documents the need for transcribing them was urgent and compelling. During the period under report, the ICHR sanctioned necessary funds to enable the Bombay Archives to meet part of the expenditure involved in the project of the transcription of these documents.

II. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The details regarding the research proposals sanctioned by the Council and the publication subsidy extended by it under its grants-in-aid schemes upto December, 1978 have been furnished in eaılier numbers. During the period under report 24 research projects and 40 fellowships were sanctioned; in addition 109 scholars have been provided with study/travel/contingent grant. Twenty two scholss/institutions have been sanctioned publication subsidy and 17 professional organizations of historians financial aid.

A. Research Projects

Academic details regarding ninetyfour research projects sanctioned by the Council upto December, 1978 have been given in previous numbers. The period of some of them is over and final reports from project directors are awaited; the rest of the projects are making satisfactory progress and a few of them are expected to be completed shortly. During the period under report the following twentyone research projects were sanctioned.

RP 95 Professor V. M. Reddi, Head, Department of History, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, *A Survey and critical study of the temples of Rayalaseema* This aims at making a detailed study of the temples of Rayalaseema from the point of view of their history, architecture, and sculpture. The aspects to be covered under architecture include mode of construction, number of *talas*, details of *adhishtana*, *pada*, *prastara*, *griva*, and *sikhara*, disposition of the *vimanadevatas*, *unitary* or *parjvara*, interior details, *parandla* features etc. An attempt will also be made to compare some of these features with those in other styles of architecture like the Chola with a view to determining which of these features of the earlier periods survived into the temples under study.

RP 96 Mr K. Sekar, Lecturer, in Tamil, Urumu Dhanalakshmi College, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, *The Tiruvanaikka Temple; A study from epigraphival and literary sources.* The scholar proposes to study the role of the temple in moulding the religious, social and cultural life of the people living around. This will be done with reference to the temple at Tiruvanaikkaval in Tamilnadu. Proposed to be written in eight chapters the work will include a study of the local topography and toponomy of the temple under study, its historical background, origin and development of the allied institutions such as mathas, social, economic and religious life of the people living in the area, the administration of the temple and its endowments, the royal patronage and its impact on the growth of the temple complex and the architecture, sculpture, iconography, painting etc.

RP 97 Mr M. L. Varad Pande, F-42, Green Park, New Delhi, *Temple Theatre in India.* This will be an attempt at a study of various forms of theatre that evolved at different times and at different regions of India with particular reference to theatrical forms associated with temples. The scholar aims at discussing the architectureal aspect of the theatre by making an *insitu* study of Nata Mandirs, Sabha Mandapas and Navarung structures and throwing light on some theatrical forms associated with the temple like Krishnattam, Ankia Nat, Ras Leela etc.

RP 98 Dr S. K. Mitra, Reader, Centre of Advanced Study, Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *Pattern of Economic Growth of Ancient India.* Economic history of ancient India has been looked from different angles by different historians. According to the scholar, the pattern of economic growth in the Indian subcontinent from the prehistoric to the early medieval period has not yet been studied in its totality and against the background of our knowledge of ecological, anthropological, archaeological as well as of economic and socio-religious data. This is a desideratum for determining the fundamental factors in the continuity and change in the economic growth of the subcontinent. The object of this project is to fulfil this need.

RP 99 Dr Y. B. Singh, Lecturer, Department of History, University of Jammu, Jammu, *Agrarian system of Northern India; circa* 800-1200 AD. This study will be based mostly on epigraphic material. The scholar proposes to discuss ownership of the land, land grants, relationship between feudal lords and peasants, other intermediaries, classification and settlement of land, land tenure, irrigation, agricultural products, famine and other calamities and their impact on the peasantry, principle and problems of taxation and its collection, types of taxes, social and economic conditions of the peasantry, agricultural labour etc.

RP 100 Professor L. T. Sharma, Principal, M.M. Arts and Science College, Sirsi, North Kanara Karnataka, *Banavasi*-12000 *—A Historical and Cultural Study based mainly on epigraphical sources of the region around Banavasi covering the modern North Kanara and parts of Dharwar and Shimoga districts of Karnataka.* This proposes to be an indepth study of the history and culture of the region that came to be known as Banavasi-12000. The region around Banavasi, now a small village in the Sirsi taluk of North Kanara district of Karnataka is a place of considerable historical vestiges ranging from the period of the Satavahanas to that of the later Chalukyas. The scholar aims at discussing the political history of the region under different dynasties, analyse the political geography of the area on the basis of data available on administrative units, cities and towns, study religious institutions and trace the development of art and architecture.

RP 101 Dr R. D. Nautiyal, Reader, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh, *Regional History of Garhwal; A search for the source material.* The Garhwal region consisting of the five hill districts of Pari Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Dehradun is rich in literary and traditional accounts of the place which have not been fully tapped as sources of history. There is also epigraphical wealth in this region which needs to be utilized. The scholar proposes to do this.

RP 102 Professor S. Sripathi Naidu, Head, Department of History and Archaeology, Besant Theosophical College, Madanappalli-517325, Andhra Pradesh, *A History of Gurramkonda Fort.* The Gurramkonda fort is situated at a distance of 20 miles from Madanapally in Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh. The scholar aims at tracing the history of this fort. The proposed work will deal with stages in the construction of the fort, its architecture, events that took place in this fort during the English wars with Mysore etc.

RP 103 Professor R. Subrahmanyam, Head, Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, *A Bibliography of the History of Andhra Pradesh.* During the last 100 years a number of books and articles on various aspects of the history of Andhra have been published Besides, hundreds of inscriptions and other source material have also been published. This project aims at the preparation of a comprehensive bibliography of all these for the use and benefit of research scholars.

RP 104 Dr Rasesh Jamindar, Head, Department of History and Culture, Gujarat Vidyapaith, Ahmedabad, *An annotated bibliography of articles published in Gujarati journals from* 1901 *to* 1980. This will be a bibliography of books and articles published in Gujarati during 1901-1980 and dealing with various aspects of history and culture.

RP 105 Dr M.S. Ahluwalia, Assistant Professor of History Himachal Pradesh University, Simla, *Indo-Persian Epigraphy from Rajasthan;* 1206-1526 *A.D.* Although a large number of Indo-Persian epigraphs have been unearthed and noticed or edited in *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* and *Epigraphia India* (*Arabic and Persjan Supplement*) and the *Annual Report of Indian Epigraphy* no attempt has so far been made to bring out a comprehensive volume of all available inscriptions. The scholar is attempting to do that confining him to Rajasthan. This volume when completed will be of great help for reconstructing some aspects of the social, economic and political history of medieval Rajasthan.

RP 106 Qazi Sajjad Hussain, Principal, Madarsa Alia, Fatehpuri, Delhi, *Siraj-al-Hadiya*. The *Siraj-al-Hadiya* written by the sufi saint Jalaluddin Bukhari is a non-political treatise containing useful data relevant to studies on social and cultural history of medieval India. The text consists of about 300 pages in Persian. The scholar aims at annotating the text and writting an introduction dealing with the value and importance of this text for reconstructing some aspects of medieval Indian History.

RP 107 Dr Mir Najmuddin Ali Khan, H. No. 17-2-476/x, Saibabad, Hyderabad, *Translation of two Persian manuscripts; Manazir-ul-insha and Mathir-i-asafi*. The first text was written by Mahmud Gawan, a learned Bahamani Wazir in the second half of the 9th century as a text book of epistolography for students. The second was written by Laxmi Narayan, Shafio Waqai Nigar of Mir Nizam Ali Khan Asaf jah II. The text first mentioned classifies the letters and gives examples of how the parts of speech in prose writing may be used to make it interesting, lucid and fluent The second tesxt deals with the history of Mir Nizam Ali Khan. Incidentally it also throws light on the history of Khwaja Muhammad Abid, his son Sahahabuddin Khan Firoz Jung I and a part of the history of Mir Qamaruddin Ali Khan Asabjah II Chin Qilji Khan The scholar proposes to translate into English these two valuable texts.

RP 108 Mrs Joginder Kaur, Research Fellow, Department of History, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, *Collation and annotation of the manuscript 'Fateh Singh Pratap Prabhakar'*; This manuscript is of considcrable historical importance and has much value for research on the reign of the Ahluwalia chief of Kapurthala State and the social and cultural life in Punjab during the earlier part of the 19th century. The scholar aims at collating and annotating the text and prepare indices of persons, places, terms and a glossary of key words in Persian, Hindi and Punjabi.

RP 109 Mr Hamid Afaq Qureshi, Research Scholar, Department of Modern Indian History, University of Lucknow, Lucknow. *Nawab Wazir Ali Khan; Life and Career* (1781-1817). The scholar proposes to study the life and achievements of Nawab Wazir Ali Khan who was appoint-

ed as heir apparent by Nawab Asaf-ud-daulah of Awadh When Nawab Wazir Ali took over as Nawab he had to face troubles from nobles and the British authorities. Afterwards, as a result of a conspiracy launched against him he had to relinquish the throne and was imprisoned and taken to Banaras and later to Calcutta as captive. The scholar aims at tracing these political developments and examine, in the context of such developments, the fate of Awadh.

RP 110 Dr S.P. Sangar, Secretary, Publication Bureau, Panjab University, Chandigarh, *North Indian Society and Culture in the 17th century.* In the background of social and religious changes made by the Mughal rulers, espesially since the time of Akbar, the scholar proposes to analyse the new social order envisaged by Akbar. The innovations made in the social and religious life of both the Hindus and Muslims and the cultural contributions made by scholars of the period will also be studied in detail This will on the whole be on traditional pattern of culture studies in India.

RP 111 Mr Shahabuddin Iraqui, Lecturer, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *Kabir and Kabirpant.* This will be a study of the life and philosophy of Kabir, development of the two main divisions of the Panth, institutional structures and practices of the various Panth centres, nature and social composition of the Panth etc. The scholar will also analyse the cultural and religious conditions since the days of Kabir and pay due attention to the development of Kabirpanth during the 18th-20th centuries

RP 112 Dr L. P. Mathur, Head, Department of History, University of Udaipur, Udaipur, *Resistance Movements among Bhils of South East Rajasthan in the 19th century.* The Bhils are mostly concentrated in the erstwhile States of Mewar, Dunganpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh in South-east Rajasthan. The scholar proposes to make a study of the social and economic conditions of the Bhils during the 19th century from historical and anthropological perspectives and give an account of resistance movements on their part.

RP 113 Professor J. C. Jha, Department of History, University of Patna, Patna, *Indentured emigration from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;* 1838-1917. This study aims at seeking answers to such questions as what was the economic group to which the labourers belonged, what economic benefit did they get, what percentage of the emigrants returned from abroad and reasons for it, how many of the repatriated labourers took part in the nationalist movement and the social reform movement in India etc. On the whole this will be an enquiry into the social, economic and political conditions of the indentured labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the period chosen for study.

RP 114 Dr M. S. Jain, Reader, Department of Indian Histoy and Culture, Rajasthan University Jaipur, *Political social and economic ideas as reflected in the Urdu press in U.P. and Punjab during 1921-1932.* This will be an analysis of the role played by Urdu newspapers in the formulation of public opinion in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab during the chosen period. As Urdu was a popular vernacular of the region newspapers in that language served as a vehicle of public opinion. The scholar endeavours to reconstruct the picture of political, social and economic ideas that emerged in the area on the basis of material available in newspapers.

RP 115 Dr K.V. Kesavan, Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Indo-Japanese Relations during the inter-war period.* This seeks to review the relations between India and Japan from 1918 to 1941 when the latter entered the Second World War. The scholar proposes to start with Japan's role in the Ghadar Movement but will be excluding the role of the INA as considerable research has been done on this. This research will be mostly based on archival material in India and abroad, particularly records of the Departments of House (Political), Foreign (Political), Industries and Commerce,besides a number of private papers like those of Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahendra Pratap and Rash Behari Bose.

RP 116 Director of Archives and Archaeology, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, *Transcription of pre-1750 records*

in the Bombay archives. In the Bombay archives there are 20 records in Diary form containing 4000 pages of pre-1700 period and 80 records containing 16,600 pages of the period between 1700 and 1750. While these records are often required by the scholars for consultation they are brittle and decaying. The Government of Maharashtrahas therefore undertaken the work of transcribing these records with ICHR bearing part of the expenditure involved in this work.

RP 117 Dr C.S. Ramakrishna, Director, USEFI, 10, Hailey Road, New Delhi, *Compendium of Indian materials on American History* This aims at compiling material containing information from the time of American settlement to that of Indian independence i.e. from about 1600 to 1947. The compendium will include information on location of source materials, nature of data available, data on official documents, private papers, reports, annual registers, almaraes, directories, year books etc.

In addition to the sanction of research projects mentioned above, the Council has accorded extension to the following on-going projects:

(1) Dr R. M. Sinha, Department of History, University of Jabalpur, Jabalpur, *Collection of Source Material on Popular Movement in Madhya Pradesh.*

(2) Mr Shaukat Ali Khan, In-charge, Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Tonk, Rajasthan, *Preparation of a Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Tonk.*

(3) Professor S. C. Misra, Head, Department of History, M.S University of Baroda, Baroda, *A Critical edition of Tarikh-i-Mahmud Shahi and other Urban Documents.*

Additional grant was sanctioned to the following two on-going research projects:

(1) Dr Dipak Ranjan Das, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *Temples of Eastern India*

(2) Mr B. P. Ambasthya, Research Fellow, K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Museum Building, Patna, *Illahabad Faizi Sirihindi's Akbarnamah; Reconstruction of the text with annotations.*

B. Fellowships

The sanction of 24 fellowships till December, 1980 has already been reported. Many of them have been completed and final reports from scholars

are awaited; rest of them are under varying stages of progress. During the period under report the following 40 fellowships were sanctioned.

F 125 Mr J. P. DeSouza (Retired Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay), Mohamedi Manzil, S. V. Road, Khar, Bombay-52, *Proto-Siva and Cernunnos—a study in comparative iconography, theology and demonology.* This proposes to show with the aid of archaeological evidence the marked influence of Harappan motifs on Celtic iconography and indicate the migration of a Harappan iconographic motif into Sumerian art. According to the scholar this study will explode the Messianic myth and demonstrate for the first time that the rise of Christianity as a world religion was an historical accident. He proposes to discuss the iconography and theology of Sadasiva, his cognates in Hinduism and other religions, the questions of various attitudes to the Deity such as theism, atheism, deism, monotheism, tritheism, trinitananism polytheism, pantheism, panentheism etc. This will be followed by an analysis of the problem of Evil and its solutions, monistic and dualistic. The scholar says that he has suggested a new approach to the understanding of the problem of Evil which, according him, has so far not been satisfactorily explained, let alone resolved, by any existing religion or philosophy. His study also involves discussions on the iconography and theology of Cernunnos, Gajalakshmi, Kubera and Ganesa besides an interpretative analysis of the tricephalic quadruped, Cernunnos and proto-Siva. This will on the whole be a deep study of comparative iconography.

F 126 Dr P. Banerjee, (Retired Assistant Director, National Museum, New Delhi), D-II/44, 2740;, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi, *India and Central Asia; Their cultural relations from the early centuries of the Christian era to the tenth century AD.* This aims at making an analytical and critical study of the available art and literary material of Indian significance from Central Asia housed in the National Musuem, New Delhi and different museums in Europe with a view to finding out the different stages and periods of India's contacts with Central Asia and the routes through which Indian religions and art-styles penetrated

into Central Asia. By Central Asia the scholar means mainly the Tarim basin and the Soviet Turkestan including Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the archaeological wealth of Tarim basin attracted the notice of scholars and travellers from many countries. As a result many manuscripts, wall paintings, stuccos, textiles, Khoroshthi documents and other objects throwing light on the history, art and religion of the region were discovered. By utilising all these and other related material the scholar proposes to discuss the spread of Buddhism in Central Asia, assess the role played by the Kushanas in spreading Indian culture in Central Asia, determine the routes through which Indian art and religion followed and make an estimate of Indian contacts with Central Asia.

F 127 Mr V. Sriramachandramurthy, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar-522510, Andhra Pradesh, *Temples in Guntur District; A Socio-economic Study upto A D.* 1500. This study will essentially be an enquiry into the significance of the temple in the corporate life of the society. During the early medieval and medieval periods there was considerable increase in the resources of temples, mostly in the form of lands. According to the scholar the produce of the lands enabled the temple to enhance its activities and the temple became a social service organization. He aims at making a thorough analysis of the role played by temples in what is now known as Guntur District in the socio-economic life of the region.

F 128 Miss Neeta Banerjee, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, *Cultural Study of the Ancient Terracotta of the Ganga Valley.* Discoveries of clay figurines of human beings, birds, animals etc. from various sites in excavations have revealed that the art of terracotta was widely spread in ancient India. It is natural to take that a particular type of toys must have been shaped in accordance with the social, cultural and religious urges of an age. The scholar working on this subject feels that a closer and thorough study of terracotta would definitely reveal the background of the age in which they were

manufactured. Though fiftythree excavated sites in the Ganga Valley have exposed innumerable types of figurines, a thorough study of many of them have not been attempted. The scholar proposes to meet this need by examining the terracottas of the Ganga Valley (from 4th century B.C. to the 6th century A.D.) on the following lines: (1) history of the art of terracotta with particular reference to its evolution, selection of various types of clay. changeover from unbacked handmade figurines to mouldmade and backed figures, (2) range of objects fashioned and characteristics of different ages, (3) dress and ornaments in the terracotta art, (4) religious terracottas and (5) a comparative study of the terracottas of different epochs.

F 129 Mr Akhand Pratap Singh, Research Scholar, Department of History of Art, Faculty of Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Syncretistic Icons in Ancient India upto* 200 A.D. The scholar aims at unravelling the non-iconographic background for the creation of syncretistic icons. The socio-religious conditions under which rivalries and jealousies cropped up and the factors that gave momentum to them are to be examined for seeking answers to such questions as who initiated the movement of syncretistic attitude, when did it start, what were the causative factors that sustained and fostered the movement etc. The scholar also proposes to study the distribution of the worship of syncretistic icons in India and neighbouring countries with a view to finding out their acceptance in a given social structure

F 130 Dr (Mrs) Padma Sudhi, Research Scholar, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Pune, *Gupta Art; A study from aesthetic and canonical norms.* Though descriptive accounts of Gupta art are available, a study of the aesthetic trends that culminated in the art traditions of the Gupta period still remains a relatively unexplored field. The scholar aims at examining these trends. She also proposes to study how canonical injunctions in respect of proportion, symmetry and balance were observed by making a comparative study of the norms laid down in the *Vishnudharmottara* with relevant details available in actual specimens of Gupta art.

F 131 Mr Sudhir Kumar Trivedi, Prachya Niketan, Birla Museum, Bhopal-4, *Pratihara Art in Central India.* Though the main centre of Pratihara power was Kanauj, their cultural activities influenced the entire region of Central India, particularly the Gopadrigiri region comprising the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Gune, Vidisha, Chhatarpur, Jhansi etc The scholar proposes to make a detailed study of the monuments and vestiges of this region to discern the ramifications of Pratihara art.

F 132 Dr (Mrs) Satyender D. Santani, Lecturer in History, Government M.S.J College, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, *Study of the impact of classical traits on the Indian pictorial art.* This will be an attempt at a critical survey of the chief art centres where the pictorial art developed during the period from the seventh to the eighteenth century AD. The scholar proposes to make a study of the trends which affected the technical and aesthetic aspects of the art of painting. An endeavour will also be made to trace the main themes which became popular. A study of the symbology and the folk elements in Indian painting will also be made.

F 133 Mr J.C. Nagpall, 9/15, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-1100008, *Mural Paintings of India from the prehistoric times to the 19th century A.D.; A classified directory.* The scholar proposes to collect and classify basic data on all mural paintings in India. He will also discuss the history of the art of mural painting and the development of techniques of painting. This later aspect would involve consideration of source materials like plaster, clay, lime, pigment, binding media etc. The scholar aims at writing notes on paintings in over 200 sites.

F 134 Dr D.C. Ghose, 4 North Riveria Apartments, 45, The Mall, Delhi-7, *Kalighat school of paintings; its impact on contemporary artists in the 19th and 20th century* This will be a study in approaches to folk art especsially folk painting, and its impact on modern contemporary art The scholar is limiting his study to the folk art of Bengal. In the art of folk painting practised by the village Patuas the influence of Kalighat school of painting is seen, though this school disappeared in 1930. After discussing this,

the scholar proposes to examine the revivalism of folk art under the inspiration of Jamini Ray, Sunayani Devi and later Gaganendranath Tagore. In his study of the impact the scholar endevours to divide the artists under two categories, one consisting of those following the old folk tradition and the other consisting of those who were impressed by folk art sometimes but have changed over to other styles.

F 135 Mrs Nadira Zaheer Babbar, A-43, Munirka D.D.A. Flats, New Delhi, *Historical analysis of classical Indian drama as an art form and its relevance to modern theatre movement.* This aims at tracing the history of Sanskrit drama highlighting how it served as a practical art form. The scholar proposes to discuss the role of *sutradhara,* stylisation in classical drama, theory of *rasa,* the influence of classical Sanskrit drama on the threatre movement of the present day, the *natyadharmi* discipline etc. For all this the scholar will be mostly drawing from abundant source material in the form of Sanskrit dramas, *natyasastras* etc.

F 136 Mı Balraj Pandit, Research Scholr, National School of Drama, Bahawalpur House, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi-1, *Folk threatre of northern India; origin, emergence of new forms and growth from the* 10*th to the* 20*th century.* The scholar proposes to make a study of different stages in the evolution and growth of folk threatre in northern India. The scholar will be analysing various acting styles of the folk theatre, the use of space, properties, instruments, the use of music and dance in different variations. He will also discuss ballad forms during the period of Prthvi Raj Chauhan, the contribution of the Mughals to the folk theatre, the part played by the Bhakti Movement in the development of the folk theatre, the contributions of Nawab Vajid Ali, Britishers etc.

F 137 Professoı S.S. Barlingay, Department of Philosophy, University of Poona, Pune, *Some Perspectives on Philosophy of History.* This pursuit has essentially three major objectives: (i) to offer a critical discussion of some of the major trends in the Indian historiographic tradition in the light of a philosophical and methodological discussion on the nature of history and historical method; (ii) to undertake a discussion on certain issues and problems in

social and moral philosophy like freedom, antonomy, duty and obligation in the light of a conception of the nature and forms of historical experience; and (iii) to examine the problems of historical identity and the uses of historical understanding in the context of the social and cultural process of decolonization in the the third world countries. The scholar poses the question of the shape and prospects of a philosophy of history in the context of our own historical experience and the understanding of that experience by Indian historians and others with a historical perception and vision.

F 138 Mr Arun Shah, Research Scholar, Department of History and Indian Culture, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, *R.G. Collingwood's Philosophy of History.* According to Collingwood, a celebrated philosopher of history, the subject matter of history is not a general fact such as a revolution, a custom or a culture, nor is it a particular fact such as a war or a great personality, but it is thought. In other words, history becomes the re-enactment of the past experience, which is possible by a kind of thought which may be termed reflective thought. The re-thinking of the past thought is the main job of the historian. The scholar proposes to make a detailed study of this philosophy of Collingwood.

F 139 Dr Vedvati Vaidik, B2/61, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi, *Upanishad Yugeen Bharat.* The Upanishads represent a period of transition when new concepts in religion and social relations were developing in the territories on the outskirts of the ancient centres of the Aryan settlements such as Kuru and Panchala. The scholar, therefore aims at studying the condition of India during this period by culling out factual information from a number of Upanishads. The historical material available in the Upanishads will be used for throwing new light on political, social, economic and religious conditions.

F 140 Mrs Pradhati Mukherjee, 17/5, Moore Avenue, Calcutta, *Determinants of untouchability from non-brahmanical and non-Indian bibliographical sources.* This will be an enquiry into the existence of untouchability and the factors that were responsible for it. The scholar proposes to throw light on this by utilising such sources as Jain and

Buddhist literature and Chinese and Arabic accounts besides the Hindu literature on the subject.

F 141 Di Suresh Narain Srivastava, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, *A Cultural Study of the Lowest Stratum of Society in Ancient India from circa* 700 *AD to cirva* 1200 *A D.* The scholar proposes to investigate the socio-economic as well as religio-political status of the lowest stratum of ancient Indian society during the period mentioned above The scholar states that the rationale of the approach towards the problem is to make an objective and analytical study of the facts and then deduce the reasons for the phenomenon of socio-economic exploitation of this sizeable section of population by the richer and upper classes

F 142 Mrs Naseem Haider, Senior Curator, Archaeological Musuem, Department of History, Aligarh MuslimUniversity, Aligarh, *Production Technology in Ancient India from the 4th century B.C. to the 7th century A.D.* Though some aspects of the production technology in ancient India have engaged the attention of a few scholars, there has so far been no integrated study of the subject correlating archaeological evidence with data available inSanskrit and Pali literature. The scholar proposes to fulfil this requirement by analysing technological developments in such fields as agriculture, textiles, metallurgy, transport, civil engineering etc.

F 143 Dr (Miss) Sarita Handa, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Tirthas in the Puranas.* This proposes to be a systematic study of the Tirthas throwing light on social, economic, political, religious, artistic, and literary aspects. The scholar also aims at discussing the contents of Puranas in as much as they relate to socio-economic aspects. The topics to be taken up in this regard include forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, ancient places etc.

F 144 Mr Shyam Narain Singh, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur, *Vaikhanas sampradу ke siddhant our itihas.* The Vaikhanasas, now a

small minority, constitute an important sect among the Vaishnavas of south India. There are different legends regarding the sage Vikhanas, the founder of the sect One is that Brahma incarnated himself as Vikhanas in the Naimisarayna where the god Vishnu initiated him to the mysteries of worship, another that at Vishnu's command Vikhanas came down to the earth to organize the worship of the Lord in *arca* (image or idol) form The *Vaikhanasasutra,* expounded in the course of the centuries, is the latest of the *sutra* of the *Taittirivya Sakha.* This sect is associated with the *Vanaprastha* stage. The Vaikhanasas figure prominently in Chola inscriptions from the time of Rajaraja I They were associated with the management of temples and other landed property when they abandoned the forest life and started living in villages and towns. They were the hereditary trusties of Vishnu temples. The scholar proposes to write the history of this Vaikhanasa sect and its tenets.

F 145 Dr G S. Gai, 66, Gokulam Road, Jayalakshmipuram, Mysore-570002, *A cultural study of the inscriptions of Karnataka from the earliest times to A.D.* 1000. This aims at reconstructing various aspects of the cultural and social history of Karnataka on the basis of the material gleaned from the inscriptions of the early Mauryan and Satavahana dynasties, the early Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas of Badami and Rashtrakutas. The data available on economic and religious history will also be discussed. The discussion on cultural history will be preceded by an outline of political history which will also be largely based on epigraphic evidence.

F 146 Miss Vijaya Ramaswamy, Research Scholar, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *The weaver communities in medieval south India with special reference to the Kaikkolas.* This aims at studying the vicissitudes of the Kaikkola weaver community in the perspective of the changing fortunes of the cotton textile industry in south India. The scholar has evidence to believe that though in the early years of European competition the weavers continued to retain to some extent their bargaining powers and independence, by the 18th century they came under the

control of the East India Company. The scholar will be throwing light on the socio-economic problems of this community.

F 147 Mr Bhanwar Lal Bhadani, Research Scholar, Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *The Economy of Marwar in the seventeenth century.* This is a micro study of the economy of a region in the 17th century concentrating, among other things, on quantitative data available. For this the scholar will be using agrarian and fiscal statistics available in Nainsi's *Vigat* and *Khyat* besides *bahis* and other documents preserved at Bikaner, Sitamau etc. and European commercial records. He will be discussing the geographical background of the area, population and its distribution, agricultural production, agrarian society, land revenue and agricultural taxes, craft and mineral production, towns and trade, non-agricultural taxation, prices and wages. He will also discuss such questions as whether Bernier's analysis applies to Marwar, does Tod's feudalism relevant to Marwar, did Marwar derive benefit from its relations with the Mughals etc. ?

F 148 Mr B. C. Ray, Head, Department of History, Berhampur University, Berhampur, *The socio-economic base of the society during the Maratha rule in Orissa.* This will be a study of social structure, religious life, literary developments and economic conditions under the Maratha rule in Orissa. The study will be based on source material available in Marathi, Oriya, Persian and English.

F 149 Mr O. P. Kejariwal, Editor, Employment News, Government of India, New Delhi, affiliated to the Department of History, University of Bihar, Muzaffarpur. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Discovery of the Indian Past;* 1784-1883. This will essentially be a study of the role played by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the awakening of the intellectual potential in India during the chosen period of study. The cultural and economic background that was conducive to such an awakening, the role played by William Jones in the intellectual upheaval, the part played by Colebrooke and Wilson and the influence exerted by European intellectualism on the movement in India will also be examined.

F 150 Dr Pema Ram, Lecturer in History, B.V.G.V. Mahavidyalaya, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan, *Agaarian Movement in Rajasthan;* 1913-47. According to the scholar the nature of land holding in Rajasthan was unique and distinct in many ways from that prevalent in other parts of India. This study proposes to bring out this distinctiveness and trace the history of the agrarian movement. This would involve discussions on Bijolia Kisan Movement, Bhil Movement, agitations in Bundi, Bikaner, Alwar and Jodhpur states, Movement in Shekhauati etc.

F 151 Mr Brij Kishore Sharma, Research Scholar, Department of History and Indian Culture, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, *Economic conditions of the peasants in the Jaipur State:* 1880-1949. This will be an evaluation of the economic conditions of the peasants in the Jaipur State during the period from 1880 to 1949. It will highlight the change in the agricultural production due to the increasing penetration of money-commodity relations into the village economy of the State and the consequent intensification of the exploitation of the peasants through feudal methods interspersed here and there with rudiments of capitalism. The study will also investigate the nature and causes of peasant unrest and analyse the level of peasant class consciousness in the struggle against feudal and colonial exploitation.

F 152 Dr U. R. Samarth, Research Scholar, Department of History, Visvabharati University, Santiniketan, *Indian Awaking in Maharashtra; a socio-cultural study of the 19th century.* This will be an attempt at making a comprehensive study of the phenomenon of awakening in the 19th century Maharashtra in historical perspective. The scholar will be concentrating on the roots, nature and effects of the awakening in the fields of education, social reform, religion , literature, press and growth of national consciousness. He will be making an integrated study of the forces and influences that were at work in these fields and their interconnections and interactions.

F 153 Mr Abhijit Datta, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *A Bengal Peasant Revolt; The Ferazis of Western Bengal.* This will be an integrated study of Barasat Peasant Upsurge of

1831 in its different facets-economic, social and political. The scholar will also discuss the role of the Bengali middle class in all Peasant Movements.

F 154 Mrs Rashida Khatoon, 106, Noorun Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi, *Khilafat Movement and Urdu Literature.* There is a vast amount of Urdu literature on the Khilafat Movement which needs to be explored and critically examined for making an objective study of the subject. In fact the historical situation of the period of the movement can not be properly assessed without utilising the sources available in the form of Urdu literature of the period. The scholar therefore proposes to do so.

F 155 Miss Prem Chaudhary, Lecturer in History, Miranda House, Delhi, affiliated to the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi, *Role of Sir Chhotu Ram in Punjab politics.* This will be a study of the factors behind the organization of the dominant agrarian interest in the rural districts of eastern Punjab prior to 1947 by Sir Chhotu Ram and the impact of such organization on regional politics and regional nationalism. The scholar proposes to undertake this task by looking at the internal social structure of the Jat community and the manner in which class and communitarian loyalties were utilized by Sir Chhotu Ram to build up the Unionist Party in the region. She also aims at an analysis of the social structure and political organization of the period. This will be on the one hand, in relation to the agrarian legislation sponsored by the Unionist Party, and on the other, in relation to regional nationalist developments.

F 156 Mrs Gargi Ray Chakravarty, 35, Kakanagar, New Delhi, *Mass Roots of Communalism in Northern India; A study of the cow slaughter riots:* 1880-1900. Though the political and social tensions among the elite class that caused communal upheavals have been traced by a number of scholars, the root cause of communal tensions among the masses has not yet received adequate attention of historians. The scholar proposes to partly meet this requirement. Cow slaughter was banned by tradition and the Mughal rulers also stood by it. But permission to slaughter cow was given by the colonial power later

as part of its sinister move to create tension between the two major communities of northern India. The scholar proposes to find out the deeper causes which instigated communal violence at the mass level which was manifested in the cow slaughter riots of the period 1880-1900.

F 157 Mrs Nilima Gupta, 7/29, Roop Nagar, Delhi-7, *Growth of Communalism in United Provinces from* 1922 *to* 1940. This will examine why the Hindu-Muslim alliance disintegrated after 1922 and what factors led to the growth of antagonism between the two communities. The role played by important groups, political parties, land owners, professional men etc. in the shape of events will also be discussed.

F 158 Miss Sunita Kataria, Research Scholar, Department of History, Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra, *Mahatma Gandhi and International Affairs.* The scholar endeavours to dispel the impression that Mahatma Gandhi did not take much interest in international affairs and was concentrating wholly on national issues. The evidence collected by her is indicative of Gandhi's views on various matters concerning the political developments in the world. She proposes to write a thesis in seven chapters analysing this subject.

F 159 Mr Devendra Singh, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Meerut, Meerut, *Meerut Conspiracy Case and the Communist Movement in India;* 1929-35. The scholar endeavours to present a systematic and comprehensive account of the Meerut Conspiracy Case and trace the development of the Communist Movement and, in the context of this background, discuss the Trade Union Movement in India. He will also discuss the impact of the Meerut Conspiracy Case on the course of Indian politics.

F 160 Mr Motiram Kothiram Umathe, No II, Vyankatesh Nagar, Khamla Road, Nagpur-5, *Socio-economic background of the freedom movement in Vidarbha from* 1920 *to* 1947 (*in Marathi*). The scholar aims at writing the history of the freedom movement in the Vidarbha region from 1920 to the attainment of freedom. According to the scholar this period is broadly divisible into three viz;

(i) 1920-28, (ii) 1929-38 and (iii) 1939-47. During the first period, the programmes of both Tilak and Gandhi were current while during the second period the political events were dominated by Gandhi's programme of civil disobedince. This period also saw the rise of the scheduled caste federation under the leadership of Dr Ambedkar. During the third period a number of local leaders became prominent in the liberation movement. By discussing the freedom movement in Vidarbha on these periodised lines the scholar proposes to bring out the ways and style of the Bahijan Samaj in utilizing the freedom movement for it own ascendance.

F 162 Mrs Lata Sinha, 53, Pataudi House, New Delhi, *The Education and Training of Higher Civil Servants.* The scholar proposes to analyse the educational background of civil servants and the training imparted to them from a historical perspective.

F 163 Mr P. K. V. Kaimal, Senior Research Assistant, Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi affiliated with the Department of History, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, *Economic and political aspects of Punnapra Vayalar uprising*. In October, 1946 Punnapra and Vayalar, two villages in the Alleppey district of Kerala, saw an uprising in which more than six thousand people were reported to be killed. The scholar attempts to find out the real causes, nature and consequences of this uprising. He feels that the uprising was precipitated by the social and economic conditions of the people in the Allepy district. He therefore proposes to study the labour activities in the area, investigate the number of labour unions and their numerical strength, examine the reasons for frequent strikes and lay off in coir factories and oil mills in the area, find out the number of landlords, and their holdings, the land-man ratio, land relations and landless labourers, wages of the industrial and land labourers, caste composition and social rigidities, etc. The scholar will also be interviewing the actual persons involved in the struggle.

F 164 Mr B. S. Chandra Babu, Research Scholar, Department of History, the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras, *Social protest and its impact in Tamil Nadu with reference to self-respect movement:* 1925-49. The

scholar proposes to discuss the subject by trying to seek answers to such questions as: was the self-respect movement successful in establishing social equality and in enhancing the social dignity of man, espesially the untouchables in the society? did it degenerate into a self-styled movement having a large number of sympathisers paying lip service to the aims of the movement? to what extent the self-respect movement succeeded? etc.

F 165 Dr A C Sharma, Department of Postgraduate Studies and Research in History, Univresity of Jabalpur, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, *Economic, social, political and historical thought of Brijnarian Chakbast.* Brijnarain Chakbast, a front ranking lawyer of Allahabad, was an original thinker and a prominent patriot about whom little is known outside the realm of his expression He died young. His writings and poetry reflect his revolutionary fervour and are replete with ideas that contributed towards shaping the socio-political thought of the twenties and thirties of the present century. Closely associated with Gokhale, Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Anne Besant and Gandhiji, Chakbasts writings comprise an unknown chapter of national history. This research proposal envisages to fill this gap.

Besides the sanction of fellowships detailed above, extension was accorded to the following on-going fellowships:

1. Mr Chandra Sekhar Pathak, Lecturer in History, The DSB College, Kumaon University, Nainital, *Coolie Begar in Uttar-khand.*
2. Mr Shabbir Ahmad Khan Ghori, Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *History of Medieval Mathematics and Astronomy.*
3. Mrs Shyamali Das, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, *Mughal Carpets from* 1556 *to* 1707 *A.D.*
4. Mr Sukhdev Singh Charak, Department of History, University of Jammu, Jammu. *Political and Cultural History of Jammu:* 1781-1846.
5. Mrs Pamela Kunwar Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Simla, *Urban History of Simla.*

6. Mr Ajoy Kumar Singh, Lecturer in History, University of Patna, Patna, *Indo-Roman Connections: AD* 100-500.

7. Miss Pushpa Agrawal, Research Scholar, Department of History, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Uttar Pradesh Ka Rajnitik Andolan.*

8. Mr Bidyut Mohanty, Research Scholar, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi, *Distress and its impact on the agrarian structure with special reference to Orissa during the period from* 1866 *to* 1931.

9. Dr Moti Lal Bhargava, 34/9, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi, *Role of the Freedom Struggle in U.P during* 1907-1947: *Collection of Source Mcterial.*

10. Mr Sharuti Prakash Sharma, Departmnt of History, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi, *Socio-economic changes in Kangra District:* 1846-1910.

C. Study/Travel/Contingent Grants:

The sanction of 306 study/travel/contingent grants upto December, 1978 has been reported in earlier numbers. During the period under report 109 grants were sanctioned. Details regarding them are given below:

STC 307 Miss Chhanda Mukhopadhyay, Research Scholar, Centre of Advanced Study, Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *Devices, Art and Iconography of the Gupta Coins.* Though the influence of the Kushana and Western Kshatrapa coins is seen in the early coins of the Guptas, this influence did not persist for long. The Gupta artists soon established a new trend in coin-making which was in a way on traditional Indian lines. In their gold coins, the obverse generally bears the full figure of the issuing king while the reverse exhibits the figure of a brahmanical deity with varying attributes and iconographic features. In silver coins, we see on the obverse the small bust of the king to right, wearing a cap like that of the silver coins of the Western Kshatrapas and on the reverse a device like the figure of the Garuda or of the peacock and the burning altar in the place of the characteristic crescent-shaped three-peaked hill of the Western prototype. Copper coins of the Guptas are rare, and the somewhat prominent issues of Chandragupta II bear the king's figure on

the obverse and that of Garuda on the reverse. The artistic excellence of the coins may be seen from the fact that the artists of the imperial Gupta mints designed for and impressed on tiny coin-flans the figures of their royal masters as well as those of their favourite deities in a remarkably beautiful manner. The figures of the deities depicted on the reverse of the Gupta gold coins often provide us with interesting iconographic features. These features and all aspects of devices and art of the Gupta coins are proposed to be discussed by the scholar in this study.

STC 308 Mr Pradip Kumar Bhattacharya, Research Scholar, Centre of Advanced Study, Departmnt of Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *Mahishasuramardini; a study in conceptual and iconographic development.* Mahishasuramardini is an aspect of Sakti invoked by a large number of devotees and often represented in Indian plastic art through the centuries. She is said to have killed the demon Mahisha in this aspect. The scholar aims at tracing the history of the iconographic concept of Mahishasuramardini on the basis of data available in epics, Puranas, Agamas and Tantras and a host of sculptures from all over India and belonging to different ages. He will also study the influence of this concept on the Jaina pantheon and on the iconographic developments in neighbouring countries.

STC 309 Mr Virender Kumar Verma, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *Coins and economic conditions during the first three centuries of the Christian era.* The scholar aims at making an evaluation of the economic conditions during the period of the Kushanas with the utilization of numismatic material. He proposes to discuss the effect of the minting of gold coins during the Kushana period on international and national trade and try to provide answers to such questions as: What was the significance of trade and commerce in the establishment of the Kushana political power? What was the relationship of the Kushana rulers with productive forces in society? Which class helped them in gaining political hegemony? What was the influence of the Kushana economic system on the rural economy? Did

the agrarian system witness any change as a result of this economic system? Did monetary economy help the development and widening of the caste structure? Was the Kushana period an economic entity or not?

STC 310 Mr Subhash Chandra Shukla, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur, *Pottery in Ancient Indian Literature.* According to the scholar, though potteries of different shapes and size have been found in excavations, the functional aspects of potsherds remains to be explored. This is mainly due to the lack of proper identification of the potteries found in archaeological explorations and excavations which is possible only through the study of literature. Study of potteries describeed in ancient Indian literature will give us a clue for a better understanding and interpretation of archaeologically unearthed potteries. The scholar, therefore, aims at providing the literary data available in ancient Indian literature. His study will include discussions on invention of pottery and its contribution to the growth of civilization, pottery in Vedic, Buddhist and Jaina literature, pottery in the epics and Puranas and folk literature etc.

STC 311 Dr (Mrs) Alladi Vaidehi, Reader in History, Osmania University, Hyderabad, *History of and Cultural Conditions under the Kakatiyas,* This will essentially be a historical survey of the fortunes of the dynasty of the Kakatiyas. Starting with an analysis of the source material available on the subject, the scholar proposes to give an account of the origin of the Kakatiyas and the reigns of successive kings from Bela I to Prataparudra II. This will be followed by chapters on administration., society, economic conditions, religion, learning and art, architecture and sculpture.

STC 312 Dr (Mrs) Chandramani Singh, Registrar, Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur, *Medieval Indian Maps.* This endeavours to be a study of the attempts made in medieval India at the depiction of environs and incipient ventures on cartography There is evidence to show that maps depicting towns, cities and forts were made in medieval India, mostly for administrative and military purposes. This tradition continued till

the middle of the 19th century and one of the important works of this period is that showing the route taken by Gen. Zorawar Singh who fought against Tibet. These maps were made on cotton or on paper pasted on cotton fabric and were painted with water colours. We also come across Ja'na paintings of Dhai Dwip, a geographical representation of the world with its rivers, mountains and foiests. Similarly there is evidence to indicate that holy places like Mathura, Kasi and Haridhwar were also shown on paintings. While the religious aspect of these paintings is emphasized, the geographical and artistic aspects are often last sight of. The scholar proposes to discuss all these problems in her study and write a monograph on medieval Indian maps mostly on the basis cf the details gleaned from the collections in the Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum at Jaipur, thought other collections will also be consulted for comparative study.

STC 313 Dr I. H. Siddiqi, Reader, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *Tarikh-i-Sadar-i-Jahan* *Tarikh-i-Sadar-i-Jahan* is an important work on the history of the Delhi Sultans from Sultan Qutbuddin Aibek down to the fall of the Saiyid dynasty (1451 A.D.). In this text, the account from the reign of Sultan Nasir u'ddin Mahmud Shah (d 1265 A.D.) contains additional information and thus supplements *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi* of Barani about important events of not only political nature but also of social, economic and cultural importance. The medieval historians, Niazamuddin Bakhshi and Ferishta refer to it as one of the sources utilized by them in the preparation of their respective historical works, but so far modern scholars have not made use of it. There are only two manuscripts of this, one in the Browne collection at Cambridge and the other in the Biblothica National, Paris. The scholar has already prepared a Persian text on the bais of these manuscripts. In India there is an incomplete manuscript of the work in the Khuda Bux Library, Patna. The scholar proposes to utilize these for publication of the text for the use of historians. The text will carry a lengthy introduction and analytical summary.

STC 314 Dr A. D. Choudhuri, Vice-Principal, Motilal Nehru

College, Moti Bagh, New Delhi, *British Women's (Residents/Travellers in India) account of Indian life and society*; 1750-1850. According to the scholar the 'memshibs' have been more perceptive observers of Indian life than the 'Sahibs' who gave more thought to administrative problems and marching songs than to the peculiarities of life in India. He feels that the socio-economic account left by British women are specially valuable as we do not have enough material of the pre-mutiny days on the slow changes brought about in Indian society due to the impact of the British raj. On the basis of the material available, he proposes to discuss the position of women in the family and society, social intstitutions and ceremonies, vignettes of interesting personalities, aspects of cultural life etc.

STC 315 Mrs K. Sarojiniamma, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, *Travancore-Cochin relations in the 18th and 19th centuries*. The relations between Travancore and Cochin in the 18th and 19th centuries underwent important changes. Though both these Princely States were inimical largely due to the expansionist policy of Marthanda Varma of Travancore, later they built up such amicable relations that they offered united resistance to British expansion. This mutual friendship enabled them to settle many outstanding disputes relating to boundaries, devoswam and trade. Political amity also opened up fresh avenues of cooperation in economic and cultural pursuits resulting in mutual benefit. This in a way laid the foundation for the freedom struggle of Travancore and Cochin in the early 20th century. The growth of the port of Cochin is also to be accounted in this context only. The scholar proposes to discuss all these aspects of the problem.

STC 316 Mr Ram Pada Mandal, Lecturer, Department of History, Ramananda College, Bishnupur, Bankura, West Bengal, *Economic changes in the district of Bankura*; 1765-1857. This will be an enquiry into the nature of the changes brought about in the rural society by the new economy and the new institutions associated with British rule. The district of Bankura has been chosen for this as district, according to the scholar, has some problems that are distinctive. One of them is the preponderance

of aboriginals The scholar proposes to study the structure of landed property in pre-British days, structure of the peasantry and of the peasant economy, the manner in which the new system of land administration affected the landed society and the peasantry, the state of agriculture in the district, principal industries of the district, course of popular resistance movements such as the rebellion at Bishnupur (1789), the Chunar Rebellion, the Ganga-narayan Hangama (1833), other minor disturbances (1780-1857) etc.

STC 317 Mr Onkar Nath Tripathi, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax (Central), Office of the Commisssioner of Income Tax, Lucknow, attached as Research Scholar to the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, *Evolution of taxation and fiscal administration in Ancient India from the Vedic times to the end of the Maurya period.* By utilizing the material available in Vedic literature and literary works assignable to successive later periods ending with the age of the Mauryas and various archaeological sources the scholar endeavours to reconstruct the picture of the evolution of taxation in the Vedic and later Vedic periods and its development under the Mauryas. Kantilya's Arthasartra and the work of Megasthense will be among major sources of study.

STC 318 Mr Afzal Husain, Research Assistant, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *The role of the family groups of nobles in Mughal politics;* 1556-1627. The scholar aims at discussing the composition and organization of Mughal nobility under Babur, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir. The family groups to be discussed are those of Bairam Khan, Shamsuddin Khan,Ali Quli Khan-i-Zamam, Bhar Mal Kachchwaha, Shaikh Salim Chishti, Barha Sayyids, Daulat Khan Lodi, Mahabat Khan and Abdullah Khan Firoz Jang.

STC 319 Dr Muzaffar Alam, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Disintegration of the Imperial Structure in the Mughal Provinces of Awadh and Punjab.* The scholar was awarded Ph.D. by the Jawaharlal Nehru University in

1977 for the thesis 'The Mughal Centre and the Subas of Awadh and the Punjab: 1707-1848'. This study grant was sanctioned for the revision of the thesis under the name mentioned above.

STC 320 Miss Arundhati Mukhopadhyaya, A-52, South Extension Part I, New Delhi, affiliated to the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *The History of the Brahma Samaj*, 1859-78: *A study of the social and idealogical conflicts*. This will be a study of the history of Brahma Samaj with special reference to the two schemes which reflected in the conflicts and idealogical tensions within the movement. The scholar will also probe into the social base of the movement and reasons for the declining influence of the Brahma Samaj by the end of the 19th century. The study will be based on such sources as pamphlets, speeches and writings of the Brahma Samaj on the philosophy of the movement and on contemporary issues, missionaries, British Government officers etc and other literature in Bengali and English brought out by the Brahma Samaj

STC 321 Dr Sushil Chaudhuri, Reader, Department of Islamic History and Culture, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *Trade and Economy in Pre-Plassey Bengal*; 1720-57. The sanction of a research project to this scholar to work on this subject was reported as RP 84 in Newsletter Volume V, Nos 1-3, pp. 14-15. As records of the East India Company and Dutch East India Company available in England need to be consulted, the scholar was sanctioned maintenance grant for three months for stay in England.

STC 322 Professor Mohibul Hasan, Haider Villa, Civil Lines, Aligarh, *Social and Political history of Kashmir from* 1846 *to* 1946. The scholar was sanctioned a grant to work on the same subject in 1976 This has been reported in Newsletter Vol. III No. 4-Vol. IV Nos 1–2, page 18. During the period under report an additional grant was sanctioned to do further work on the subject.

STC 323 Mr Shyamal Santara, Technical Assistant, Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *Settlement pattern of West Bengal; B.C.* 320–*AD* 300. This will be a study of not only individual and collective

morphology of the emergence of different historic centres but also of the setting in which they grew. The early urban historic growth based on iron age economy, early historic cities and general historic process of West Bengal will be studied. The data collected so far shows that the Mayurakshi-Ajay doab played a significant role during the chalcolithic phase, or even later when iron was first introduced. There are, however, indications which tend to show that the earlier settlements in this stretch of land gradually ceased to exist, while the situation in the Ajay-Kunnur-Khari-Damodar-Bhagirathi river valleys witnessed noticeable change in the material culture of the people. In the latter area the use of iron had its continuity and was one of the factors responsible for the rise of imperial power. This is actually the period when several changes must have taken place here giving rise to centralized administration, urbanization, external trade, interaction of different cultures and so on The proposed study will throw much light on the settlement pattern, its economic structure and various cultural elements

STC 324 Dr T. R. De Souza, De Nobili College, Pune, *Portugusese archival sources in Goa and European Archives for the study of the Indian Ocean.* The scholar was granted travel grant to visit Perth, Western Australia, to attend the International Conference on Indian Ocean Studies, held at the University of Western Australia in Perth in August, 1979 and present a paper on the subject mentioned above.

STC 325 Dr Binod Sankar Das, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institutes of Technology, Kharagpur-721502, West Bengal, *Studies in some aspects of the Economic History of South West Bengal Presidency.* The aim of this study is to draw the outlines of changes of continuity in the economic life of the 19th century South West Bengal and to focus different aspects of the 20th century developments. The scholar will make an appraisal of the interaction between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in the "Nimki" and "Pungle" Mahals There will also be a study of the impact of the decline of indigenous salt and textile productions on the subsequent evolution of tenancy rights as well as on the modes of farming and labour-use in the agricultural sector

STC 326 Ms Ajita Acharya, Lecturer, Department of History, S.A. Jaipuria College, Calcutta, *The Middle Class problems and the suggested remedies; A study in Ideas of Social Reconstruction in early 20th century Bengal with special reference to Benoy Kumar Sarkar and P.C. Ray.* This will an attempt on Bengali intellectual history of the early 20th century. The scholar proposes to highlight the socio-economic problems faced by the middle class in early 20th century and their preception of those problems The recurrent theme-Fulfilment and Frustration of the Ideas of 1905—in the writings of the two leading thinkers of early 20th century Bengal, namely Benoy Kumar Sarkar and P C. Ray, will be focussed on.

STC 327 Professor Radhey Shyam, Department of History, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, Typing the translated manuscript entitled Badshanama. The translation of this was prepared by the late Dr B. P. Saxena. This contingent grant was sanctioned to Professor Radhey Shyam for getting the manuscript typed.

STC 328 Dr (Mrs) Uma Das Gupta, Department of History, Viswa Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal, *History of Santiniketan and Sriniketan.* The scholar was earlier sanctioned a fellowship to work on this subject. This has been reported in Newsletter Vol. V, Nos 1-3, pp. 22-23 During the period under report she was sanctioned travel and maintenance grant to visit U.K. and USA for consulting some sources not available in India. By consulting these sources and those available in India she proposes to reconstruct the history of Santiniketan and Sriniketan.

STC 329 Shri P. Chinnian, Assistant Professor, Sri Vasavi College, Erode, Tamil Nadu, *The Vellore Mutiny*: 1896. This will be a study of the history of opposition to British rule in India from the time of the Carnatic wars to that of the Vellore Mutiny in 1896. The scholar intends to discuss why Vellore was chosen as the site for mutiny, plans and expectations of the main mutineers and other related questions.

STC 330 Mrs Kanti Singh, Post-graduate Depratment of History, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, Bihar, *The Great Depression and Agrarian Economy of Bihar.* The scholar

aims at making a study of the impact of the Great Depression on various aspects of agricultural situation in Bihar.

STC 331 Mr R.N. Sengupta, 56, C, Prasad Nagar, New Delhi, *The Congress Politics;* 1935-40. This will be based mostly on materials published in the form of critical comments and articles in leading journals of U.K., USA and Canada on constitutional experiments in India.

STC 432 Mr A. Swaminathan, Lecturer in History, Presidency College, Madras, *Saivism under the imperial Cholas; AD* 850-1300. This study involves a discussion on the six folds and different sects of Saivism, the contribution of Chola kings to this religion, development of Saivism in the context of the general condition of other religions, the significance of festivals, proliferation of mathas and their contribution to Saivism and Saiva institutions etc. The scholar also proposes to examine the social role of temples in the development of agriculture, medicines and education.

STC 333 Mr S. K. Joshi, Technical Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, Mid-southern circle, Bangalore attached to the Department of Ancient Indian History and Epigraphy, Karnatak University, Dharwar, *Defence architecture in ancient India.* This proposes to be a survey of ancient forts in the northern parts of Karnataka, particularly those at Sannatti and Malakhed in Gulbarga district, Banavasi in North Kanara district, Bidar, Raichur and Hampi in Bellary district. etc

STC 334 Dr S. P. Gupta, Keeper, National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi, *The roots of Indian art.* The scholar aims at studying the roots of Indian art on the basis of archaeological material available in various museums and monuments and write a two volume book on it, one covering the Mauryan period and the other dealing with the Sunga and Satavahana periods

STC 335 Mr Ram Singh Kanchan, Research Scholar, Department of History, Y.D College, Lakhimpur, Kheri, Uttar Pradesh, *Contribution of Guru Gobind Singh in the evolution of Indian Culture.* The scholar proposes to make an assessment of Guru Gobind Singh in social, economic,

religious and ethical speheres of Indian culture in the context of the contributions made by other Gurus.

STC 336 Professor S.C. Dutta, Department of History, Lady Keane Girl's College, Shillong, *The Mughal relations with North East India; 1661-1714 A.D.* The scholar endeavours to write a book on the subject covering Aurangzeb's foreign policy towards North East India, Mirjumla's invasion, Ram Singh's campaign during 1669-76, Mughal impact on North East India etc.

STC 337 Miss M. Girija Devi, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar-522510, Andhra Pradesh, *History of Buddhism in Andhradesa.* The large number of Buddhist sites strewn over Andhra Pradesh extending from Salihundam to Peddaganjam and from Gooty to Bhattiprolu attest to the popular nature of the Buddhist faith in historical times. The scholar proposes to narrate the history of Buddhism in Andhradesa by studying the beginnings of this faith in this region, consider the prevalence of various sects in it, examine the question whether Mahayanism originated in Andhra or not and analyse the socio-economic aspects of the spread of Buddhism.

STC 338 Mr Devi Prasad Singh, Lecturer in Ancient Indian History, Shri Gandhi Degree College, Maltari, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh, *Process of social change in the Hindu community from A.D.* 700 *to AD* 1200. The scholar aims at studying the social condition of the period chosen and then examining the nature and extent of the changes undergone by the Hindu community in some spheres of their life. The scholar will also account for such changes.

STC 339 Mr Puram Devadanam Ashirvadam, Lecturer, Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh, Madhya Pradesh, *The Contribution of Raja Chakradharsingh of Raigarh to Kathak dance.* Raja Chakradhar Singh of Raigarh who lived and ruled in the first half of the 20th century patronized many musicians, dancers, vocalists and instrumentalists and compiled several volumes of treatises on music available then. The scholar proposes to bring out this contribution of the Raja and study the contents of one of the compiled texts, the *Narttana Sarvasvam.*

STC 340 Mr Rabin Barman, Research Fellow, Department of History, University of Gauhati, Gauhati, *Military system under the Ahoms.* In this an attempt will be made to examine various aspects of the military system of the Ahoms from their entry into the Brahmaputra Valley in A.D. 1228 to A.D. 1862 when British occupation of Assam began. There will be detailed discussions on infantry, cavalary, elephantry, navy, weapons including artillery guns, cannons, spears, swords, bows and arrows, defensive measures adopted etc. There will also be an account of military discipline, war diplomacy and strategy.

STC 341 Dr K. S. Mathew, Research Scholar, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Travel grant was sanctioned to this scholar to attend the International Seminar on Indo-Portuguese History held in Goa from 27th November to 1st December, 1978. In the seminar he presented a paper on "The sources for the study of Portuguese trade on the West coast of India during the sixteenth century."

STC 342 Mr Rajendra Prasad, C-7 Maurice Nagar, University Area, Delhi, *Economic impact of colonialism on China and India; 1870-1914: A case study of Shangai and Calcutta* This will be an analysis of the factors and forces released by foreign capitalism during 1879-1914. The scholar aims at showing how it interacts with the given stage of the economy of the country. He will be discussing why industrial revolution did not occur in India though she was under the dominance of the most advanced country of the world then, why it did not occur in China where the new capitalist forces of production did not come into existence etc Calcutta and Shanghai have been chosen for case studies.

STC 343 Dr K. G. Vasantha Madhava, Lectuier in History, Vijaya College, Mulki, South Kanara, Karnataka, *Religions in Kanara;* 1500-1769 The period chosen for study witnessed in the Kanara region the progress of Virasaiva movement, spread of Vaishnavism and the advent of Christianity. The scholar proposes to discuss these developments and also give an account of religious institutions and rituals

STC 344 Dr (Mrs) Malati Shendge, Gomti Guest House, Bara-

khamba Road, New Delhi, *The Decipherment of the Indus Script*. The sanction of a fellowship to the scholar to work on the subject has already been reported as F 86 in the Newsletter Vol. V, Nos 1-3, pp. 16-17. During the period under report she was sanctioned travel/contingent grant to enable her to visit some places in USA in connection with her study.

STC 345 Dr D. C. Bhattacharya, Reader in the History of Art, Fine Arts Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh, *Unpublished source materials for the study of Buddhist Iconography*. The scholar has collected a lot of material on the subject from unpublished manuscripts in various collections in USA, UK, Thailand and Nepal besides India He proposes to publish them, giving full quotation of each extract, an English translation of it and annotation of technical terms

STC 346 Professor A. C. Bose, Head, Department of History, University of Jammu. Jammu; The scholar was sanctioned travel/contingent grant for participation in the 13th Annual Session of the Bangladesh Itihas Parishad held at Sylhat, Bangladesh from 9th to 11th March 1980.

STC 347 Dr Vinod Bhatia. Y-77, Hauz Khas, New Delhi, *Impact of the Second World War on India's relations with the USSR;* 1941-45. This seeks to examine the manner in which India's relations with the USSR were influenced by the course and results of the Second World War. The study will be based on material available in India and USSR.

STC 348 Mr A Mathew, Research Scholar, Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Western Education and Social change; A study of Christian missionary educational work in Madras Presidency*: 1880-1930 This will be an analytical study of the nature, extent and purpose of the Christian missionaries in fields like education and allied spheres like press, literary world in Madras Presidency etc. during the chosen period.

STC 249 Mr A. Shanmugham, Lecturer, Department of History and Politics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, *The views of the Indian*

Parliament towards the United States; A study The study covers the period from the formation of the first Paliament of India in 1952 to the end of the Nehru era in 1964. The scholar will analyse among other things, the viewsof different political parties-national as well as regional—on US. It also aims at assessing the role of the Indian Parliament in shaping the Government's policy towards U.S.

STC 350 Mrs Padmarekha Jha, Lecturer in History, M.R. M. College, Darbhanga, Bihar, *The British Labour Party and Indian National Constitutional Reform;* 1935-47 This will be a study of the role of the British Labour Party in the evolution and development of constitutional reforms in India from 1935 to the Transfer of Power

STC 351 Dr Ramachandra Tiwari, E-8/21, Charimli, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, *Gupta Inscriptions; A study* On the basis of publisned inscriptions of the Guptas the scholar proposes to analyse the cultural and economic conditions during the Gupta period.

STC 352 Mrs Renuka Jha, Research Scholar, Department of History, Ravishankar University, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh, *Raipur Zile me Rashtriya Andolan ka Itihas:* 1905-1947 (*History of the Nationalist movement in Raipur District;* 1905-47). The Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh played a notable part in the freedom struggle. This study aims at bringing to light various facts connected with this including Kendal Canal Satyagraha, the Navagaon Jungle Satyagraha, the impact of the All India Movement during 1920-47 on the situation prevalent in the district etc.

STC 353 Miss Margaret De Souza, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Jabalpur, Jabalpur, *British Residents at the Court of the Bhonslas of Nagpur*: 1789-1854. The scholar intends to study how the British residents accredited to the Court of the Bhonsla rulers dealt with the situation arising in course of the Anglo-Bhonsla relations from the time the first Resident was appointed to the last when the Residency was wound up with the annexation of Nagpur by the British in December, 1854. The problems faced by the British diplomtas during this period which saw the gradual decay and ultimate annexation of the Bhonsla Raj will also be dealt with.

STC 354 Mr Prem Shankar Pandey, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur, *Historical study of the life and activities of P.D. Tandon;* 1882-1962. This will be a study of the contributions made by P.D. Tandon, an architect of the Indian national movement, to the freedom struggle.

STC 355 Mr Desai Mahboob Usmanbhai, Ruvapuri Road, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, *Contributions of popular leaders in popular movements of Saurashtra.* This study covering the period from 1920 to 1947 aims at examining the role played by leaders of movements like the Khakharechi Movement, Wadhawan Movement, Dholera Movement etc. which were connected with the Indian National Movement for independence. The study will be based not only on records in the District Record offices in the Saurashtra region but also on oral evidence tendered by persons connected with these Movements.

STC 356 Mr Dhengle Bhagwat Shrirang, Department of History, Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded-431602, *A study of the contribution of the Marathwada to Freedom Struggle.* This will discuss the history of Marathwada from 1857 onwards, the Haripura Congress resolution on Indian States and reforms, the socio-religious awakening in the districts of Marathwada, the Razakar movement in Hyderabad, the police action after independence etc

STC 357 Mr Shiv K. Banot, Lecturer, in History, Behind City Kotwali, Bikaner, Rajasthan, *A study of the Panchayat system in Rajputana;* 1700-1800. This will be a study of Rajputana's administration and judiciary through the Panchayat system prevalent there.

STC 358 Mr D. L. Datta, E-1/63, Sector 14, Chandigarh, *British Administration of the Punjab from* 1866 *to* 1897. This intends to critically study the administration of the British in the Punjab from the annexation of the State by the British. The topics of investigation include judicial, revenue and financial administration, police and jails, education, public works, agriculture and irrigation etc

STC 359 Mr Damodar Prasad S'ngh, Lecturer, Department of History, Ranchi College, Ranchi, Bihar, *Complaints and enquiries against some British civil servants in Bihar*

during the rule of the East India Company. This will essentially be a study of cases on officials such as J. Graham, Judge and Magistrate of Purnea, G F Grand, Judge and Magistrate of Patna, Hunter, Judge and Magistrate of Ramgarh, H. Lodge, W. Armstrong, Sir Alexander Seton, Captain J R. Ousely etc This will be studied in the background of the establishment of the East India Company's rule in Bihar.

STC 360 Mr Deepak Kumar, Lecturer in History, Department of History, University of Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra, *Science Policy of the Raj*. This seeks to analyse the attitude of the British Raj towards the development of science in India from the establishment of universities in the presidency towns to the creation of scientific bodies.

STC 361 Miss Beena Jain, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, *Guild system in Ancient India (from the earliest times to the twelfth century)*. The scholar intends to examine how the guild system shaped the socio-economic conditions in ancient India. The study will be based mostly on epigraphic, numismatic and literary sources.

STC 362 Mrs Lakshmi Chander, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *The Shariq kingdom of Jaunpur; A Political and Cultural History*. The scholar aims at studying the history of the Sharqui kingdom which fell into the hands of Khwaja-i-jahan, the defacto ruler, in AD 1394 and Mubarak Shah Sharqi in AD 1400. It was ruled by Sultan Ibrahim Shah from 1401 to 1440. The last ruler was Sultan Hussain Shah who could not save the kingdom from ruin from the hands of Bahlul Lodi The scholar proposes to make a critical study of the political expansion of the kingdom and its diplomatic relations under Ibrahim Shah with Tirhut, Orissa and Bengal. She will also be reviewing the progress of education, music, art and architecture under successive rulers. The development of Indo-Islamic cultural ideas during this period will also be discussed.

STC 363 Mr M.O. Koshy, Moolamannil House, Karakkal Post, via Tiruvalla, Kerala, *The Dutch Power in Kerala;* 1729-

1758. This will be an attempt at an investigation of the rise of Dutch power in India and its expansion in Kerala in the context of the political condition prevailing at the beginning of the 18th century. The scholar aims at concentrating espesially on the Dutch relations with the Zamorin of Kerala, the reasons for the formation of the anti-Dutch confederacy in 1729, the influence of the English and the French in Travancore and Calicut during the period, the decline of Dutch trade later etc.

STC 364 Mr Rattan Lal Hangloo, Research Scholar, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Agrarian system in Kashmir:* 1846-1900. The scholar endeavours to examine the agrarian history of Kashmir in its transitional phase. Politically Kashmir came under the Sikh power in 1819 and since then various changes occurred in the landbased relations among various classes of society. The scholar proposes to study how far material changes were brought about in the life of the peasantry in Kashmir. He will throw light on the declining condition of agriculture even after the transfer of the State of Kashmir to Gulab Singh, structure and statification of peasantry, land revenue system etc.

STC 365 Mrs Rajani G. Varma, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur, *A historical study of the image of the British rule as reflected in Hindi novels:* 1920-47. This will be a study of history through historical material interwoven in fiction. The scholar proposes to examine how Hindi novelists of the three decades preceding the attainment of freedom pictured the image of British rule in India.

STC 366 Mr S.V. Jaini, Lecturer, Post-graduate Department of History, University of Saurashtra, Rajkot-360005. *History of the Arzi Hukumat (Provisional Government) of Junagarh.* This will start with the history of the Junagarh State till 1947 and then proceed to discuss the formation of Arz Hukumat and its capture of Junagadh, the role of Junagadh during the TOP days etc. This discussion will be based on archival material at Junagadh, Bombay and New Delhi.

STC 367 Mr S. P. Srivastava, 230-Bhoor, Bharat Nagar, Ghaziabad, *Lichhviyon ka Utthan evam patam (Rise and fall of*

the Lichhavis). This will be a study of the history of the Lichhavis on the basis of literary and other sources.

STC 368 Mr Tulsi Ram, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Meerut, Meerut, *Poorvi U.P. aur Bihar me krantikari andolan;* 1907-31 (*Revolutionary movement in Eastern U.P. and Bihar;* 1907-31). The scholar aims at tracing the history of revolutionary movement in Eastern U.P. and Bihar during the period from 1907 to 1931 on the basis of newspaper reports, government records and private papers.

STC 369 Dr Yash Pal Bajaj, Reader in History, Punjab University Patiala, *Sir Chhotu Ram and his work.* This will be an enlarged study on the subject already made by the scholar. He proposes to make an assessment of the work of Sir Chhotu Ram in the field of politics

STC 370 Mr Y.N. Shukla. Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Bihar, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, *Origin and Development of the Local self government in the district of Muzaffarpur (old) with special reference to the Municipality of Muzaffarpur from* 1884 *to* 1977 The scholar aims at studying the growth of self-government in the 19th and 20th centuries in the context of the development of the Municipality of Muzaffarpur.

STC 371 Mr Babulal Gupta, Lecturer, Department of History, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, *Organization of trade in Rajasthan during the* 18*th century.* This will be based on a quantitative analysis of the available source material. The scholar aims at tracing the economic history of Rajasthan in general laying stress on trade.

STC 372 Dr J. P. Mishra, Reader in History, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Freedom struggle in Eastern U.P.; A socio-political study;* 1920-47. The scholar was sanctioned a fellowship earlier to work on the subject. This has been reported as F 15 in the Newsletter Vol. I, No 4, p. 4. During the period under report he was given additional contingent grant to enable him to collect some more material.

STC 373 Mr P.C. Pradhan, Assistant Compiler, Towards Freedom Project, Indian Council of Historical Research, 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi, *Sihanouk and the Cambo-*

dian Forejgn Policy; 1954-70. This involves an analysis of the character and personality of Sihanouk as these influenced to a very large extent the foreign policy of Cambodia. The scholar will also discuss the motives of Cambodia's neighbours like Thailand, South and North Victnam and China, the role of foreign powers in South East Asia etc.

STC 374 Miss Prema Natarajan, Research Scholar, 10-3-158, Sarojinidevi Road, Secunderabad, *Rule of Law in British Indian Administration:* 1774-1919. This will be a study in legal history. The scholar aims at discussing how the British Indian administration during 1774-1919 carried the imprint of Rule of Law.

STV 375 Mrs Renuka Khosla, Lecturer in History, Janakidevi Mahavidyalaya, Sir Gangaram Hospital Marg, New Delhi. *Socio-economic growth of Kanpur:* 1919-39. The scholar seeks to study the growth of the city of Kanpur as an industrial centre from the time of its connection by rail to Calcutta in 1863 as a result of the growing demand for cotton during the American Civil War (1861-65). This saw the beginning of the rapid industrialization of Kanpur which came to be known as the Manchester of Northern India by the turn of the present century. The effects of industrialization on traditional economic and social conditions of the town are proposed to be examined.

STC 376 Mr I.H. Siddiqi, Reader, Centre of Advanced Studies, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *A study of Tarikh-i-Sadr-i-Jaman.* The *Tarikh-i-Sadr-i-Jaman* of Faizullah Bin Bani throws light on the history of Delhi Sultans from Sultan Qutbuddin Aibek to the fall of the Sayid dynasty (A.D 1451). It provides a lot of valuable information on the reign of Sultan Nasirruddin Mahmud Shah (d. 1265 AD) and thus supplements the *Tarikh-i-Firozeshahi* of Baruni. In this study the scholar proposes to analyse material on political, social, economic and cultural history available in the text.

STC 377 Mr S. Srinivasan, No. 9, Second Main Road, Raja Annamalaipuram, Madras-28, *A History of Tirukkoyilur from the earliest times to A.D.* 1600. This will be an attempt

at tracing the history of the Tirukkoyilur region in Tamil Nadu upto 1600 A.D It served as headquarters of the ancient geographical division called Miladu or Maladu and was controlled by powerful chieftains who had matrimonial connections with the Chola dynasty, There are two temples at Tirukkoyilur with nearly 200 inscriptions. The scholar proposes to largely draw from these for his study.

STC 378 Miss Manju Tiwari, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra, *Historians and the Revolt of* 1857. This intends to examine the various interpretations of the uprising of 1857 and analayse the presuppositions, ideas, prejudices, methods, techniques, scope ofenquiry etc. invloved in the historian's study so far.

STC 379 Miss Sarita Tiwari, Research Scholar, Department of History, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, *Gwalior ke Scindhia saske ka rajseva prasasan (Revenue Administration under the Scindhia rulers of Gwalior)*. The scholar aims at studying the questions of land ownership, system of taxation, other sources of State income, State expenditure, general economic condition etc.

STC 380 Mr P.K. Mishra, Reader, Postgraduate Department of History, University of Sambalpur, Sambalpur, Orissa, *Studies in the Political and Social History of Modern Orissa*: 1937-1967. This aims at discussing the freedom movement in Orissa, abolition of Zamindari, changes in social order, the impact of the integration of the princely states on the politics of Orissa, growth of political parties etc.

STC 381 Mr V. Malleswara Rao, Research Scholar, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Andhra University, Waltair, Andhra Pradesh, *Land Revenue Administration in Visakhappattanam District*: 1858-1948. This will mostly deal with the machinery of revenue administration, working of Zaminadri and non-Zamindari systems and their repercussions on the agricultural community etc.

STC 382 Mr Keshri N. Sahay, Head, Department of History, Chatro College, Hazaribagh, Bihar, *Iron and steel industry in Chotanagpur; A study of its development and problems.*

The scholar aims at discussing the history of the iron and steel industries in Chotanagapur, labour in the industry, problems of development, the role of government in the industry etc.

STC 383 Mr D S Mishra, Research Scholar, Department of History, Ravi Shankar University, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh, *Role of the press of Mahakoshal in the Freedom Movement*. This will a study of the part played by newspapers in the freedom struggle in the region of Mahakoshal. The scholar proposes to discuss the historical background of Mahakoshal, political atmosphere prevalent during the time of the freedom struggle, the birth of a new saga in journalism caused by the liberation movement, the people's response to the movement as a result of an awakening created by the press etc.

STC 384 Dr P. L. Mishra, Head, Department of History, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amrawati, Madhya Pradesh. *The Rajahs and Chiefs of Chattisgarh;* 1854-1947. This will be a study of the chiefs of the Chhattisgarh region, the socio-economic and political conditons prevalent there during the century from 1845, the British settlement of relations with native chiefs etc.

STC 385 Mr Ajay Agnihotri, Research Scholar, Department of History, Jeevaji University, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, *Gohad ke Jaton ka Rajnaitik evam Sanskritik Itihas; A.D* 1505-1947 (*Political and Cultural History of the Jats of Gohad: AD* 1505-1947). Beginning with an account of the origin of the Jats and their possession of Gohad, the scholar will continue his discussion of the subject covering Jat relations with the British, biographical sketch of important Jat kings, their connections with the Marathas, cultural progress under the Jats of Gohad etc.

STC 386 Mrs Sultan Jahan Ahamad, Talbagan Lane, Calcutta-7, *Social History of the Muslims of Midnapore: A study of a Bengal district:* 1800-1909. This will be an attempt at an analysis of various facets of the Muslim society in the town of Midnapore in Bengal during the 19th century

STC 387 Miss Gita Bajpai, Research Schoolar, Depaitment of History, University of Baroda, Baroda, *Baroda in Transition:* 1860-1884. This will be a study of the changes that

affected the State of Baroda during 1860-1884 As this period was part of the pre-industrial phase of the State's development the study will be focussed on agricultural production, agricultural taxation, revenue system and agrarian relations

STC 388 Mr Biswabandhu Bhattachärya Katwa College Quarters, Katwa, Burdewan, West Bengal *Some phases of Bengali political novels:* 1883-1945. The scholar seeks to examine how political developments and events are reflected in contemporary literature The novels of eminent Bengali writers like Bankin Chandra Chatterjee, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore, Tarashankar Banerjee, Satinath Bhadri etc. have been taken up for study.

STC 389 Miss Ira Chaudhury, B 20/1/N, Bhadupura, Varanasi *Ilbert Bill Andolan:* 1883-84. This will be a study of the genesis of the Ilbert Bill and its proposals

STC 390 Mr K. Chandola, Research Scholar, Department of History, Punjab University, Chandigarh, *Garhwal Tibet: A socio-economic relation:* 1860-1959. The scholar endeavours to examine the socio-economic relations of British India with Tibet in the context of the role played by the traders and the Huniya partners of Garhwal.

STC 391 Miss Poonam Chitkara, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Evolution and Development of Decorative Motifs on Ceramics of India and Afghanistan during the chalcolithic period.* In this the scholar intends to discuss the pre-Harappan pottery designs of Afghanistan and neighbouring regions, pre-Harappan pottery in India, decorative motifs on post-Harappan pottery, ochre colur pottery and chalcolithic pottery etc.

STC 392 Mr S. D. Gajrani, 353/1 B, Bagh Kare Khan, Kishan Ganj, Delhi-7, *Some aspects of the agrarian problems and role of peasantry in the freedom struggle in the Punjab:* 1920-45. This will be an attempt in assessing the part played by the peasantry in the Punjab to discuss the social and economic background of the peasants, the foundation of the Kisan Sabha in the Punjab, the peasant movement

in the doab region and eastern Punjab, the relation of the Kisan Sabha with political groups, the policy of the Central Government towards this movement etc.

STC 393 Mr R. C. Mishra, House of Uttam Singh Patel, University Road, Mahalgaon, Lashkar, Gwalior, *Anglo-Scindia relations with special reference to Jaiji Rao Scindia* The scholar intends to make a historical survey of the relations between the Scindia rulers and the English, particularly that relating to the period of Jaiji Rao Scindia, in the context of the political situation prevalent then.

STC 394 Mr Shiv Kumar Gupta, Lecturer, D.A.V. College, Malout-152107, *British policy and attitude towards Arya-Samaj:* 1875-1929. This besides throwing light on the reform movement of Arya Samaj, will examine the British thinking, assessment and attitude towards the movement which in their eyes constituted a danger to the continuation of British rule in India.

STC 395 Dr (Mrs) Sheela Bose, Department of History, Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32, *Growth and Development of vernacular education in Bengal:* 1882-1898 In 1882 the Education Commission was appointed by Lord Ripon. The scholar proposes to start from this and trace the history of vernacular education in Bengal upto 1898, throwing light on Muslim education, women's education besides social, economic and political results caused by the spread of vernacular education.

STC 396 Mr Ugrasen Singh, 41, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Hostel, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Uttar Pradesh me swatantrata sangharsh:* 1919-22 This is intended to be a re-examination of the history of freedom struggle in U.P. on the basis of archival and other material

STC 397 Mr Lokender Singh Chandal, Research Scholar, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Simla, *Law and Judiciary during the Delhi Sultanate:* 1206-1526 This will give an account of the functioning of legal and judicial institutions during the Sultanate period mostly on the basis of details culled out from Persian chronicles and inscriptions

STC 398 Dr B. Sobhanan, Research Fellow, Department of History, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, *Growth of the*

British Power in Kerala: 1695-1858. This seeks to examine how by the beginning of the 18th century the English East India Company established several commercial centres in key parts of Kerala and how by the turn of the next century the English were able to establish their hegemony in the region, out-matching all other European powers, with the help of local rulers.

STC 399 Mr V. Subrahmanyam, Research Scholar, Department of Telugu, Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, *Socio-Cultural study of native games, sports and amusements in Telugu literature.* This will deal with the mode of games, sports and amusements as revealed in Telugu literature viz. Mahabharata, Kumarasambhava, Uttara Harivamsa, Bhagavata, folk songs etc; their classification, the western influence, the present day games, sports, amusements etc.

STC 400 Mr K. Gunda Jois, Honry. Curator and Director, Keladi Museum and Historical Research Bureau, Keladi, Karnataka, *Translating Keladi Nrupa Vijayam. Keladi Nrupa Vjayam* is an important and useful source for the medieval history of Karnataka, particularly for that of the Keladi rulers. The scholar proposes to make available an English translation of this Kannada text

STC 401 Mr K L Juteja, BTH-6, University Campus, University of Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra, *The Sikh Politics;* 1920-40. This intends to analyse the style of Sikh politics in Punjab during 1920-40 and explain why and how the Sikhs took to politics, and their relations with other communities and with the British Government in India. The socio-economic background of the Sikh community, the emergence of the Gurudhwara Reform Movement and the Sikh's confrontations with the Governmnet will also be discussed.

STC 402 Dr R. I. Malhotra, Reader, Department of History, Panjab University, Chandigarh, *Perso-Afghan Frontier Settlements:* 1870-1890 This will essentially be an in-depth study of the problems of Suistan and Hoshtdan between Persia and Afghanistan which were later solved by British arbitration in 1972 and 1890 respectively.

STC 403 Mr Shaik Mastan, Research Scholar, Department of

Telugu, Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, *Muslim contribution to Telugu Literature*. The scholar aims at providing a narrative account of the contributions made by Muslims to Telugu literature in the general context of their contributions in other fields of cultural activity. Biographical sketches of some Muslim poets will also be provided

STC 404 Mr K.S. Mathew, Research Scholar, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Portuguese trade on the Malabar coast during the early 16th century*. The scholar was sanctioned a fellowship in 1978 to work on this subject. This has been reported as F 119 in the Newsletter Vol. VI, Nos 3-4, page 13. During the period under report the scholar was sanctioned contingent grant to enable him to collect some more material bearing on the subject of research.

STC 405 Mrs Satyavati Sharma, Research Scholar, Department, of History, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, *Bundelkhand me Angresi Prabhusatta ke Sthapana aur Vikas;* 1803-57 (*Establishment and Development of British Paramountey in Bundelkhand;* 1803-57). This proposes to deal with British contacts with Bundelkhand, the beginnings of British paramountcy in the region, the Treaty of States, the role of Bundelkhand in the events in 1857 etc.

STC 406 Miss Zenolia E. Shroof, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Bombay, Bombay, *Renaissance in Western India: Sir Pherozeshah Mehta:* 1845-1915. The scholar aims at discussing the renaissance movement that ushered in as a response to counter the challenges of the British rule in various fields including political and social. This will be done with particular raference to western India and the role played by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. This endevour involves detailed discussions on the movement for political rights, social reform movements, swadesi movements, religious reforms, reforms in education, spurt of literature and art etc.

STC 407 Mr Somendra Vashishthya, 4, Staff Quarters, N.R.E C. College, Khurja, Uttar Pradesh, *Trade and trade routes between India and Nepal:* 1772-1857. This endeavours to trace the progress of trade contacts, with particular reference to objects of trade between India and Nepal

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during the chosen period. Light will be thrown on the trade routes that provided the link and enabled commercial intercourses.

STC 408 Dr B. C. Chakravarty, 306, Asia House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-1, *British relations with the Hill Tribes of the North East Frontier of India:* 1900-47. The main focus of this study will be on the Government's policy in Ahor hills from 1900 onwards. The scholar proposes to ascertain the degree of foreign influence in the area, explain the inadequacy of British administration to deal with the tribal problem and suggest for guidance some broad policy guidelines. The study will be based mostly on unpublished sources.

STC 409 Mr Harish K. Pandey, Research Scholar, Department of Arts, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, *Anglo—Awadh sambandh: ek aitihasikvislensan;* 1818-1856, (*Anglo-Awadh relations: A historical analysis;* 1818-1856). This will be a study of the political relations between Awadh and East India Company beginning in 1765 as a result of the Treaty of Allahabad.

STC 410 Mr K. Jayaraman, Research Scholar, International Legal Studies Division, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi *Legal Regime of Islands: A study of Indja's interests.* This will be an enquiry into diverse problems of India's submarine areas as revealed by contemporary debates, particularly in the recent United. Nations conferences on the Law of the Sea The study will be focussed on the principal aspects of the development of law relating to islands as a distinct geographical phenomenon principally in relation to India's interests.

STC 411 Mr Dewani, B-38, DDA (MIG) Flats, Rajori Garden, New Delhi,27. *Politics in U P.:* 1920-26. This will examine the political currents and cross currents that influenced the course of political developments in U P. from the period when Gandhi emerged on the national political scene. The scholar will analyse politics inside the legislature, the municipal politics and the main features of political developments in the province.

STC 412 Mr Naranjandoss Mohaya, C-134, Sector-14, Punjab

University, Chandigarh, *History of Communal riots in Punjab:* 1922-47. This will be a study of communal riots in Punjab from 1922 to 1947. Why communal riots occurred in Punjab? Were these riots due to cow killing, music before mosques, construction and demolition of mosques, co-incidence of Hindu-Mulsim-Sikh festivals, obstruction in each other's places of worship and festivals, the struggle for government posts, separate representation, Swadesi and boycott agitation, British policy of divide and rule? The scholar aims at seeking answers to these questions.

STC 413 Miss Prem Chaudhary, 6/1, Roop Nagar, Delhi-7, *Role of Sir Chhotu Ram in Punjab Politics.* During the period under report the scholar was sanctioned a fellowship to work on the same subject. This is reported as F 155 in this issue. This contingent grant was sanctioned in addition to enable the scholar to consult some more source material at different places and for typing the thesis.

STC 414 Mr Raman G Bharadwaj, Senior Lecturer, Department of History, Shivaji College, Delhi, *The role of Indian soldiers and finance in the build up of the British empire in North East Africa.* This seeks to investigate the role played by Indian soldiers and finance in the British colonisation of Africa. The aim is to study how the colonialists used the resources of one country to enslave another.

STC 415 Miss Ravinder Walia, Research Scholar, Department of History, Punjab University, Chandigarh, *India's Overseas trade with China:* 1830-60 This study involves discussions on the pattern of trade, trade routes, reasons for the abolition of the British monopoly at Canton, commodities of export and import from China etc The scholar proposes to discuss this in the background of an account of the origin and development of trade between India and China from the earliest times to 1850

Besides the study/travel/contingent grants detailed above, additional grants were made available to some scholars who had been sanctioned study grants earlier Details in respect of these are furnished below:

1 Mrs Sumitra Ganguli, 16 Ashok Nagar, Pune-7, *The Third Anglo-Maratha War: Strategy and Tactics*

2 Mr K. L. Gupta, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Jammu, Jammu, *Social History of Jammu Province since* 1901.

3. Mr Rajini N. Jha, Muzzafarpur, Bihar, *Ram Dayalu Singh: a vibrating freedom fighter of Bihar.*

4. Mr T.N. Mishra, Research Scholar, Department of History, of Arts, Banaras Hindu University, *Varanasi: A study of ancient Indian bricks.*

5. Mr Subhas Chandra Mishra, Research Scholar, Department of History, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Utkalamani Gopabandhu: The life and time of Pandit Gopabandhu Das:* 1877-1928

6. Dr Sudhakar S. Mogilawar, Keshaorao Buty Road, Sitabuldi, Nagpur, *Basaveshwar and Gnyaneshwar; Comparative study of historical, social and cultural aspects*

7. Mr V. Lakshmana Reddy, Head, Department of Telugu, B. K. R. College, Buddhavasram, Gunnavaram, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh, *Telugu journalism and the evolution of the language*

8. Dr S. W. Chitale, S.R.T. Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai, District Bhir, Maharashtra, *Historical, commercial and cultural survey of the ancient ports of Sopara, Chaul, Kalyan and Thana of Maharashtra*

D. Publication Subsidy

Details regarding the approval of subsidies of 125 scholars/institutions for the publication of theses/manuscripts/journals/research works etc. till December, 1978 have been furnished in earlier numbers. During the period under report subsidy was approved for publishing the following 22:

P 126 Dr R. G. Pande, E-4, Professors Colony, Betual, M.P. *Mahadji Shinde and Poona Durbar.*

P 127 Dr (Mrs) Urmila Bhogwalia Kapoor, C-2 Indraprastha College, Alipore Road, Delhi-54, *Development and Social Impact of Vaisnavism in Northern India:* 700-1200 *A.D.*

P 128 Dr Barun Kumar Mukherjee, Flat No C/3, 39 A Govinda Auddy Road, Calcutta-17., *The Early Period of Printed Bengali Books.*

P 129 Dr Narayan Prasad Singh, Deptt. of History, R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, *The East India Company's Monopoly Industries in Bihar;* 1773-1883.

P 130 Professor P. S. Joshi, Professor and Head of the Deptt. of History, Kirti College, Dadar, Bombay-28, *Chhatrapati Samabhaji* (1657-1689).

P 131 Dr Manisha Mukhopadhyaya, 269 Kalighat Road, Calcutta-26, *Brahmanical Mythology in Sanskrit Inscriptions.*

P 132 Dr B. Seshagirirao, Lecturer in History, C.S.R. Sarma College, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh, *History of Freedom Movement in Guntur District:* 192-47.

P 133 Dr (Mrs) Madhvi Yasin, Postgraduate Department of History, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, *Indian Administration of Lord Lansdowne.*

P 134 Dr A. L. Yadava, Department of A.I.H. Culture and Archaeology, B.H.U. Varanasi-5, *Agriculture in Ancient India from the earlerst times to A .D.* 650.

P 135 Professor R. K. Saxena, Asstt. Professor of History 22 Ravindra Nagar, Udaipur, Rajasthan, *Tarikh-i-Qila Ranthambhor.*

P 136 Shri Prakash Mohan Srivastava, 167/228, Old Bairhna, Allahabad, *The Revolt of* 1857 *in Benaras Division.*

P 137 Dr Savitri Shanani, Department of History, Poona University, Poona, *Translation of Shastitko's Nana Sahib*

P 138 Principal, Prachya Niketan, Birla Museum, Bhopal, *Journal of Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad.*

P 139 Honorary Secy. St. Paul, College, Calcutta Historical Society, 33/1, Ambherst Street, Calcutta, *Bengal Past and Present*, vol. XCVIII (98) Part I & II.

P 140 The Numismatic Society of India, P.O. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-5, *Journal of Numismatic Society of India* vol. XI.

P 141 Organising Secy. Indian History and Culture Society, National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi, *Proceedings of the Annual Conference of Indian History and Culture Society.*

P 142 Professor and Director, Department of Historical and Punjab Historical Studics, Punjabi University, Patiala, *Proceedings of the Thirteenth session of Punjab History Conference.*

P 143 Honorary Secy. Rajasthan History Congress, Jaipur, *Proceedings of the seminar entitled "Cultural Heritage of Jaipur."*

P 144 Honorary Secy. Rajasthan History Congress B-126-B-Mangal Marg, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur, *Proceedings of the Eleventh Session of Rajasthan History Congress*

P 145 Secy. Indian History Congress, *Proceedings of Hyderabad Session of Indian History Congress* (in two volumes)

P 146 Organising Secy. Indian History and Culture Society, National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi, *Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference and Seminar of I.H.C.S.*

P 147 The Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi-5, *Printing of Books in Memoire and Monographs Series of the Society during the Year* 1979-80.

E. Grants to Professional Organisation of Historians

The details regarding 37 grants sanctioned to different professional organisations of historians have been furnished in earlier numbers During the period under report 17 organisations were granted subsidies sanctioned under this Those grant were given for conductings seminars or symposia or for hosting conferences. Details regarding them including the subjects of seminars are given below:

PO 38 Secy. Indian History and Culture Society, National Museum, New Delhi: Bias in Indian History

PO 39 Epigraphical Society of India, Mysore, Fifth Annual Congress of the Epigraphical Society of India

PO 40 Director, Deptt of History and Punjab Historical Studies, Punjabi University, Patiala: Thirteenth Session of Punjab History Conference.

PO 41 Secy. Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad, Bhopal: Relations of Princely States of Central India with the British

PO 42 Director, Centre for Rajasthan Studies, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur: The Specific and the General in Evolution and Growth of Social Structure in Western India with Special reference to Rajasthan (17to19 th centuries)

PO 43 Executive Director, Netaji Research Bureau, 38/2 Lala Lajpat Rai Road, Calcutta: Third International Netaji Seminar.

PO 44 Director, Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillorgraphy, 115 Kailash Park, Manorama Ganj, Indore: All India Maratha History Seminar.

PO 45 Director, Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Rajas han Tonk: The Unpublished Persian Sources of Indian History.

PO 46 Director, Institute for Research in Indian History and Culture Bombay: Maratha History Conference.

PO 47 Local Secy. Numismatic Society of India (66th Session) The University of Bardwan, West Bengal: 66th Session of the Numismatic Society of India.

PO 48 Director Rajasthan Research Institute, Chopsani, Jodhpur: The Twelfth Session of Rajasthan History Congress.

PO 49 The Registrar, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad: Sixth Annual Congress of Epigraphical Society of India.

PO 50 The Local Secretary, Organising Committee, 18th Session of the Indian Historical Studies, Department of History, Nagpur University, Nagpur: Eighteenh Annual Session of the Institutes of Historical Studies, Nagpur.

PO 51 Organising Secretary, Indian History and Cultural Society, National Museum, New Delhi: Indian History at Cross Roads during the Third Annual Conference of IH & CS.

PO 52 Deputy Registrar, Bhopal University, Bhopal: The Annual Seminars of the Indian Archaeological Society and the Indian Society for Pre-history and Quarternary Studies

PO 53 Executive Director, Netaji Research Bureau, Clacutta: Nationalism in Bengal: 1850-1950.

PO 54 Professor and Head of the History and Archaeology, Andhra University, Waltair: Technology and Society in Indian History, during the 40th Session of IHC at Waltair.

III SOURCES PROGRAMME

The Sources Programme of the Council was initiated almost immediately after its inception for the purpose of compiling and publishing source material that would facilitate historical research and writing. In a country of India's antiquity, size and diversity the sources are obviously inexhaustible, but a beginning has been made by the Council to tap and document some of them. For this purpose the Council has taken up a programme of compilation, the details of which have been outlined in earlier issues. Besides this programme, the Council has also been encouraging, under its grant-in-aid schemes, scholarly efforts oriented in the direction of compilation, translation and editing of source material. The sources programme, by its very nature, is a comprehensive one and it will remain an on-going one for a few years atleast in view of the inexhaustible nature of the sources.

Ancient Indian History

The source volumes pertaining to the ancient period of Indian history are mostly epigraphic in content In 1973 the Council started its Inscriptions of India programme which envisaged the compilation of about twentyfive volumes of inscriptions ranging in time from the sixth to the fifteenth century In August 1979 Council decided to drop nine volumes from its list as they are under compilation by the Archaeological Survey under its *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* series. Details regarding the receipt of four compiled volumes have been furnished in earlier issues (These volumes relate to the inscriptions of (i) Pallavas, (ii) Western Gangas, (iii) Maukharis, Vardhanas, Later Guptas and Yasovarman of Kanauj, and (iv) Gajapatis). The following three volumes are reported to be almost ready and expected to be received from the compilers shortly.

(1) *Inscriptions of the Sarabhapuriyas Pandavavamsis, Somavamsis of South Kosala and Orissa,* compiled by Professor A.M. Shastri

(2) *Inscriptions of Punjab, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and adjoining hilly tract*, compiled by Professoı Jagannath Agrawal

(3) *Inscriptions of the Maitrakas, Gurjaras, Saindhavas and other pre-Chaulukyan dynasties of Gujarat* by Professor K.D. Bajpai

Medieval Indian History

The source volumes relating to the medieval period of Indian history and under compilation by the ICHR are classificable under the following heads: translation of important works into English or Hindi, calendaring and cataloguing of literature of historical value, compilation of select documents and editing of texts. Details regarding the volumes compiled by different scholars received in the Council upto December, 1978 have been furnished in earlier issues. During the period under report *Sair-ul-Manazil of Mirza Sangeen Beg* edited by Dr Naeem Ahmad was received. Work regarding the following have been initiated:

(1) *Siraj-ul-Hadiya:* Annotating the text with an introuctiond on the importance of this source by Qazi Sajjad Hussain

(2) *Indo-Persian Epigraphy from Rajasthan: A Compilation of Inscriptions* by Dr M. S. Ahluwalia

(3) *Manazir-ul-insha and Mathir-j-Asafi: Translation of two Persian works into English* by Dr Mir Najmuddin Ali Khan

(4) *Fatesh Singh Pratap Prabhakar: Collation and Annotation of the Manuscript* by Mrs Joginder Kaur

(5) *Tarikh-i-Sadr-i-Jahan: Publication of the text with an introduction and analytival summary* by I. H. Siddiqi

Modern Indian History

The source volumes that relate to the modern period thematically cover the Nationalist Movement, Peasant Movement, Trade Union Movement, Economic and Statistical Data, Zamindari Records of Bihar and the Role of Revolutionaries abroad in India's struggle for independence. So far the Council has received 23 volumes under these heads while a number of volumes are reported to be nearing completion.

SEMINARS

As part of its promotional venture in the field of historical research the Council sponsors seminars every year in different places in India. The Council's aim in this direction is to involve the younger generation of scholars in the utilization of the results of recent researches During the months under report two such seminars were held, one at Dharwar and the other at Ahmedabad.

The seminar at Dharwar was organised by the Department of Ancient Indian History and Epigraphy, Karnatak University and held from 17th to 19th March, 1979. The subject of the seminar was 'Studies in Regional History: Problems and Prospects (with particular reference to South India)'. It was inaugurated by Mr S. S. Wodeyar, Vice Chancellor, Karnatak University. Professr S. H. Ritti, the coordinator of the seminar, welcomed the delegates and other scholars In his speech he emphasized the relevance of studies on regional history in understanding the contributions made by different regions to the composite culture of India. Professor A. R. Kulkarni, Chairman ICHR, in his key note address pointed out that while researches on regional history are essential in the present state of historical investigation, adequate care must be taken to ensure that a regional approach to the subject is eschewed.

The seminar was held in five sessions spread over three days. In all 32 papers were presented and about 80 scholars participated in the deliberations. The key papers were presented by Mr K. G. Krishnan, Professor A. M. Shastri, Dr K. V. Ramesh, Dr B. R. Gopal, Dr Nagaraja Rao, Professor K. V. Raman, Dr Nagaraju, Professor M. G. S. Narayanan and Dr P. V. Parabrahma Sastri. Professor G. S Dikshit and Dr G.S. Gai were present at the seminar guiding its deliberations. From the contents of the papers presented and the points that arose for discussion later two clear things emerged: one is that when we talk of regional history we must bear in mind the ancient territorial divisions and not the modern states; and the other is that there is

a compelling need at present to undertake detailed studies of regional histories of south India which would be possible only when adequate source material is made available. Professor A. R. Kulkarni, Chairman, ICHR pointed out that the Council has already a comprehensive sources programme for publishing source materıal of various types and that details for extendıng the scope of this programme to include south Indian sources of ancient and medieval periods would be worked out

The seminar at Ahmedabad was on "Socio-economic History of Western India" and it was conducted by the Gujarat Vidyapith from 28th to 30th September, 1979, presided over by Professor R. N. Mehta, M. S. University of Baroda, and attended by a large number of scholars of whom 22 presented papers. The delegates and other scholars were welcomed by Professor Ramlal Parikh, coordinator of the seminar. In his welcome address he emphasized the importance of history as a discipline of immense relevance for all ages. Mr B. R. Grover, Director, ICHR also spoke at the inaugural function and outlined the various programmes of ICHR including that of seminars being organised by the ICHR.

At the academic sessions that followed the inagural function a number of key papers were presented and discussed. Professor R. N. Mehta presented a paper on 'Socio-economic history of Western India as gleaned from archaeological and literary sources'. Dr Cynthia Deshmukh spoke on 'Bombay's Colonial experience, Economic challenges and Responses: 1850-1914'. Mr A. G. Newaskar dwelt at length on 'Famines in Maharashtra during the 17th and 18th centuries'. Dr (Mrs) Gita Bajpai presented a papeı on "Significance of the American Civil war in the Gaikwad State"

On the second day Mr B R. Grover, Director, ICHR spoke on 'The Methodology of Research on Problems of the Agrarian hittory of Gujarat from the late 16th to the 18th century' Details regarding other papers presented by different scholars on the second day are as follows: Dı Y I. Dixit: 'Khatapatras as source material for the history of Gujarat during the Muslim-Maratha periods, Dr G. T. Kulkaıni: 'Position of peasantry and the agricultural system in Western India in the 17th century'; Dr S. Mehta: 'Swadesi Movement and growth of Ahmedabad textile industries'; Mr Mohan Meghani: 'Father Godinho's account on Surat'; Mr B. P. Dalal, 'Quantitative techniques in the writing of Socio-economic history'; Mr V. S. Kadam: 'Institution of marriage and position of Women in the 18th century Maharashtra;' Mr. S. V. Jaini: 'Practice of female infanticide in the Jadejas of Kathiawad between 1805 and 1885'; Mrs Aruna Trivedi: 'Efforts of British Governors to develop Bombay as a centre of trade and industry'.

On the third day nine papers were presented. They were: Dr S. A. I. Tirmizi: 'Social stratification under the Muzaffarids of Gujarat;' Dr Usha

Bhatt: 'Social History of Women of Ahmedabad during 1920-47;' Dr Makrand Mehta: 'From Swami Sahajanand to Mahatama Gandhi'; Professor T. B. Naik: 'A Socio-economic profile of the tribals of Gujarat during the last four centuries'; Mr Ramesh Shrodd: 'Knowing the past from near to distance'; Mr K. V. Shrikande: 'Socio-Economic history of Western Maharashtra during Shivaji II of Kolhapur (1760-1817;' Mr J. V. Naik: 'Rationalism in the socio-religious thought of Dadoba Pandurang and Durgaram Manchharam—pioneers of reform movement in Western India during the 19th century'; Dr Deshpande: 'Dynamics of reforms in Maharashtra in the 19th century with special reference to Vishnubawa Brahmachari'; and Dr A. R. Bhosle: 'Satyashodhak Samaj Movement in Maharashtra'.

All the papers presented were discussed, some in greater detail. The seminar was successful in bringing to light the results of new research endeavours undertaken in western India in recent times and in focussing the attention of young scholars to problems of methodology.

SPECIAL PROJECTS RELATING TO FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Two major projects relating to freedom movement sponsored by the Government of India are being excuted by the Council: the 'Towards Freedom Project' and the project on 'Prajamandal'. Besides these two, the Council has undertaken a project relating to the role played by State Legislatures in the freedom struggle.

Towards Freedom Project

As reported earlier this was assigned to the Council by the Government of India in 1973 and is being executed with the collaboration of the National Archives. This aims at compiling a series of ten volumes of source material relating to the freedom movement during the period 1937-47. While official records and other connected material available and preserved in offices of the Central and State Governments are being compiled by the National Archievcs, the ICHR is engaged in the collection of primary and secondary sources of private and non-governmental nature. The progress made in the work of collection of material upto December, 1978 has been detailed in earlier numbers.

During the period under report the ICHR team continued the collection of material for the first two volumes in the series and commenced work in respect of the third volume. Research personnel working in the project visited places in Bihar, Karnataka, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh for locating and consulting non-official papers. The team has consulted a number of private papers (such as M. N. Roy 1937-47, V. D. Savarkar 1937-39, R. N. Deshmukh 1937-39, Shahjanand Saraswati 1937 Mirza M. Ismail 1937-39), newspapers in English (such as *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—1939-40, *Bombay Chronicle*—1938-39, *Decean Chronicle*—1937-39, *Independent India*—1937-40, *Congress Socialist*—1937-38, *Indian Witness*—1937-39, *Hitabad*—1937-39) newspapers and periodicals in Indian languages (such as *Arya Mitra*—1937-38, *Bharat*—1937-39, *Kisan*—1937-39 in Hindi,

Vrittanta Patrike—1937-38 in Kannada, *Andhra Patrika*—1938-39 in Telugu, *Akali Patrika*—Oct. to Dec. 1937 and *Khalsa Advocate*—Oct to Dec. 1937 in Punjabi, *Maimansingh basi*—1937-39, *Hindustan*—1937-38, *Sidq*—1936-40 in Benglai), organisational papers (such as Forward Block papers—1939-41, All India States Peoples Conference papers relating to the Rajasthan States—1942-45, the A.I C.C. papers—1940), pamphlets and booklets (such as Dudhawa Khara Kisan Agitation, Bikaner Praja Parishad—1946 in English, *Odisare Swadhinata Sangramme*, no date, in Orirya, and *Sarva Bhoumatra Mathu Desiya Samathanagallu*, no date, *Mysuru Samsthanadalli Jawabdari Sarkarada Vivarana*, Bengalore, 1938 and *Dvitiya Adbvesana, Viduranagara.* Bangalore 1939 in Kannada) and oral testimony (Such as N B Khre, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library). Consultation of some of these sources are likely to continue along with the work on new sources.

During the period under report the National Archives team continued the work of examination and selection of relevant materials from the following series of records in the National Archives of India:

A. *Public Becords*

(i) Home Poll.	1943-47
(ii) Political Secret	1937-39
(iii) Home Deptt.	1942
(iv) The Rajputana Residency (Mount Abu)	
(a) Bharatpur Agency	1937–47
(b) Jaipur Agency	1937-47
(v) Central India Agency	
(a) Malwa State Agency	1937–47
(b) Judicial Branch	1937–47
(c) General Branch	1937–38
(d) Intelligence Records	1940–47

B. *Private Papers*

(i) Jayakar Collection	1944–47
(ii) Dr Rajendra Prasad Collection	1940-41
(iii) History of Freedom Movement papers collected by the defunct Board of Editors	1942–44

C. *Private Papers in Microfilm*

(i) Haig Collection, Reel No 3	1937–38
(ii) Linlithgow Collection Reel No. 3, 5, 14, 23, 24 and 26	1938–43

The Records of the following State Archives and other offices were also examined and relevant materials selected:

(i) *Maharashtra State Archives*

(a) Home Deptt. (Special) and Home Political 1937–47

(b) Secret Abstracts of Intelligence 1937–44

(ii) Deputy Commissioner of Police Special Branch, C.I.D. Bombay. 1937–47

(iii) Deputy Inspector General of Police C I D (Intell.) Greater Bombay. 1937–47

(iv) Karnataka State Archives Bangalore (Police, Secret, Political and General and Revenue etc) 1937–47

Besides the above the following typing work was done.

(i) About 7963 pages were typed in the National Archives of India.

(ii) 868 pages were typed from the records of C.I.D. Office, Lucknow.

(iii) 1269 pages were typed from the records of the W. Bengal State Archives, Calcutta.

(iv) 230 pages were typed from the records of Maharashtra State Archives.

Typescripts received from the following State Archives were duly checked and arranged.

(i) 368 typed pages were received from Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneshwar.

(ii) 1184 typed pages were received from Rajasthan State Aıchives, Bikener.

(iii) 309 pages were received from Bihar State Archives.

The preparation of a Subject List of the typed materials was undertaken. The following were listed:

(i) Jayakar Collection 1936–39

(ii) Haig Collection (Microfilm) 1937–39

(iii) Typed material received from Bihar State Archives 1938–42

(iv) Political Department 1939

In all 456 pages obtained from Delhi State Archives were sent to ICHR

Project on the Praja Mandal Movement

As reported earlier this was undertaken for preparing a comprehensive monograph on the Praja Mandal Movement in the princely states in pre-independence years. This work is being done under the direction of Professor R. L. Shukla, Department of History, University of Delhi So far considerable

material, mostly in the form of private papers, official records, and institutional papers have been consulted. The work of collecting material will continue for some more time in view of the enormity of the source that needs to be exhausted. The material already collected shows that the Praja Mandal was not only a popular organization demanding civil liberties and responsible government but also provided scope for local leadership for raising a banner of revolt against economic exploitation by Jagirdars and Maharajas.

Project on "The Role of State Legislatures in Freedom Struggle"

This was undertaken by the Council on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of India's independence and aims at publishing a series of books on the role played by State or Provincial Legislatures in the freeodm struggle. In this project eleven volumes have been planned. Three of them have so far been published: (1) *North West Frontier Province Legislature and Freedom Struggle:* 1932-47 by Dr A. K. Gupta, (2) *Planter Raj to Swaraj; Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam:* 1826-1947 by Professor Amalendu Gutha and (3) *Orisa Legislature and the Freedom Struggle:* 1912-47 by K M. Patra. Two volumes, one on Punjab and the other on Bengal, are ready for publication. The final manuscript of the volume relating to Madras is under preparation. Work in respect of other volumes is under progress.

Copies of the three published volumes can be had from Peoples Publishing House Private Limited, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.

PUBLICATIONS

During the period under report *The Indian Historical Review*, Volume IV, Number 2, the eighth issue of the Council's biannual Journal was under preparation. Details regarding the release of previous issues of the Journal have been given in earlier numbers. For subscription write to: Vikas Publishing House Private Ltd., 5 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002.

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Back issues are available

The Council invites Authors/Publishers to send books for review in the Journal (two copies) to the Executive Editor, Indian Council of Historical Research, 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-110001.

During the months under report 11 publications were brought out; of these 7 were translations of some core books on Indian history into six different languages of India, one a research work, one a project work and two reprints. The details are given below:

A. Research Work

1. *The Foundation of India's Foreign Policy—Imperial Era*; 1882-1914 by Bishsehwar Prasad
(Co-published with Naya Prokash, Calcutta)

B. Project Work:

1. *Orissa State Legislature and Freedom Struggle*; 1912-47 by K.M. Patra

(Copublished with Peoples Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi).

C. Reprints:

1. *A Handbook of Virasaivism by* S.C. Nandimath
   (Co-published with Motilal Banarsidass, New Delhi)
2. *Studies in the History of Indian Philosophy; An Anthology of Articles by Scholars, Eastern and Western,* Vol. I, II and III, Edited by D.P. Chattopadhyaya
   (Co-published with K. P. Bagchi & Co., Calcutta.)

D. Translations:

Hindi

1. *Sudras in Ancient India* by R. S. Sharma (Translated by B. N. Thakur)
   (Co-published with Macmillan Co., of India Ltd., New Delhi)

Bengali

1. *The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb* by M. Athar Ali
   (Translated by Arun Kumar Dey)
   (Co-published with K. P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta)

Tamil

1. *Social Changes in Early Medieval India* by R. S. Sharma
   (Translated by Mangala Murgasan)
   (Co-published with New Century Book House Pvt. Ltd., Madras.)

Marathi

1. *Light on Early Indian Society and Economy* by R. S. Sharma
   (Translated by Mrs S. Sujate & M. Godbole)
   (Co-published with Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., Bombay)

Gujarati

1. *Thought on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India* by S. Nurul Hasan
   (Translated by R. D. Parikh)
   (Co-published with Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., Bombay).

Urdu

1. *Sudras in Ancient India* by R. S. Sharma (Translated by Jamal Mohamad)
2. *The Economic History of India*—Vol. I by R. C. Dutt
   (Translated by G. R. Taban)
   (Co-published with Bureau for promotion of Urdu New Delhi)

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